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Magha 27, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 16, 1968/Magha 27, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shipping Freight Rates

*91. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping industry has urged that the shipping freight rates should be reviewed; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Since Government of India have not taken any statutory powers to review and fix freight rates in the overseas trades, it is presumed that the Question refers to only coastal shipping freight rates. Government have not received any specific request for upward revision of coastal freight rates, but the shipping companies have requested that a machinery should be set up for periodical review of coastal freight rates. The companies have been asked to furnish certain information to enable the Directorate General of Shipping to examine the request further.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, in view of the current economic recession, if the shipping companies would ask the Government of India

to review the present shipping freight rates, may I know whether the Government will straightway refuse to review the present shipping rates?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not quite understand what the hon. Member has in mind. As far as overseas shipping rates are concerned, we do not determine them, but we are constantly reviewing them. For example, when the companies try to raise the rates, we contest and we go into negotiations. We have got a Freight Investigation Bureau which examines these rates and gives us the data for contesting the rise in rates. But we have no control over the overseas shipping rates while we have over the coastal shipping rates.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Indian shipping concerns are mostly dominated by the British and American interests and it has been seen in the papers that in the last Indian Shipping conference they have asked the Government of India to review the present shipping rates. But what will be the impact if the shipping rates are to be increased at all? The result will be that the prices of all essential commodities and import and export costs will go up. So I would like to have an assurance from the Government that the shipping rates will in no way ....

MR. SPEAKER: No assurance during Question Hour.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: ....be raised by the shipping concerns of India.

MR. SPEAKER: During Question Hour, there is no assurance demanded and given. Have you any more questions to put?

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that there is a persistent pressure from the foreign shipping companies to increase the freight rates? If so, what is the attitude of the Government of India? What steps is the Government of India taking to prevent the foreign companies to get away with the increased freight rates?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I would not quite say that there is a persistent pressure on the part of shipping companies to raise freight rates. But, in the last 12 or 10 months or so, and even before the Suez Canal closure, they wanted a certain rise in rates, I think, by about 10 per cent. Then after the closure of the Suez Canal, they wanted a further increase. In both these cases we immediately contested and then we entered into negotiations. We sent a delegation to bring down the rates from the original level that they wanted to raise them to.

I will agree with the hon. Member that we are very much concerned with any rise in the shipping rates because it affects our import and export freight. That is why we have been trying to establish a discussion formula. In case of some Conference Lines there is a discussion formula. Before they raise the rates, they discuss with us. But in the case of others there is no formula, but we are trying to get a formula.

SHRI R. BARUA: After the closure of the Suez Canal and in the light of the freight increase there has been an adverse impact on our export trade and, on the other hand, our own capacity for shipping is very limited. May I know what steps the Government is going to take in order to see that our export trade is not adversely affected so much by the rise in freights?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: We are approaching the problem in a two-fold way. On the one hand, we are trying to enter into negotiations with these various Lines to see that the shipping rates are not raised, or if they are raised, they are raised to the minimum possible extent; on the other, we are also trying to expand the tonnage of our shipping. We hope that if we are able to succeed in raising it sufficiently, that would be the best safeguard against this domination by foreign shipping companies.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: There is no doubt that rising shipping freight rates from India are proving to be a serious curb on export promotion. As an illustration, recently certain freight rates were put on export of steel tubes; whereas the freight from Calcutta to Australia is 218 shillings and from Bombay to Australia 225 shillings, that from Japan to Australia is only 132 shillings.

During the last session, various questions were raised. The hon. Minister had said that a freight investigation bureau was set up to investigate and from time to time negotiate on how freight rates could be brought down. Secondly, the hon. Minister had admitted that one of the reasons why freight rates are so high is that port conditions are very bad and without these higher rates the Lines do not find it economical to operate. Therefore what specific action have Government taken to improve port conditions? Secondly in what respect has this bureau been successful in bringing down the rates of freight?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding the second part of the question, it is because of the freight investigation bureau and the studies they have made that we are able to enter into negotiations with the foreign shipping lines and have been able to bring down the rates from those they had originally scheduled, though not to the extent that we would like. But certainly we have been able to effect some reduction.

As regards the improvement in ports, I think the hon. Member is very much aware that it is not a problem that can be solved very quickly. We are trying our best to do what we can. We have also recently set up a Ports Commission, we have

invited experts from outside, and they are going round the major ports so that a really integrated programme can be drawn up for the purpose of modernising our ports and making them viable enough to keep in line with the improvement that is taking place both in shipping technology and in other matters.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Therefore, the programme has not been drawn up so far.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The programme cannot be drawn up unless the matter is studied.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is the Minister aware that the coastal refineries such as those in Bombay send almost all the refinery products to other parts of the country in ships owned by foreign interests, and the freight rates being too much, it adds to the cost of the refinery products in other parts of the country? If so, is he trying to replace these ships by our own ships to carry this coastal trade so that we may not have to pay such a high price for the refinery products thus transported?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I think there is a misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member. Except for ships that have to carry crude and petroleum products to and from the refineries, all coastal shipping is almost completely in the hands of Indian ships. Recently, with the coming up of the new refineries, action has been taken in this regard. For example, when the Madras refinery comes up, or when the Cochin refinery is established or later on when the Haldia refinery is commissioned, we are taking steps to see that we charter ships of our own so that in the case of all these refineries, our own ships will be able to carry the products.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Is it a fact that after devaluation in June 1966, the freight charges on American ships have increased on a rupee basis?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I want notice.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I do not think it would be advisable to yield to the pressure of foreign or indian shipping in regard to freight. I believe that increase of tonnage of Indian ships is the solution to this problem to a certain extent. In that regard may I know what has happened to the recommendations of the National Shipping Board and the National Shipping in regard to making available foreign exchange and also rupee credit and all that for the expansion of shipping?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: All those recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The hon. Minister said that revision of the coastal shipping freight rates is being considered by the Government. May I know whether this thing has been referred to the Shipping Board, and if so, what is the recommendation of the Shipping Board if not, will it be referred to the Shipping Board?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not think this particular question of revision of coastal shipping rates has been referred to the Shipping Board, but I shall certainly consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि स्वेज नहर के रोके जाने से पहले भी भाव बढ़े थे और बाद में भी भाव बढ़ाये गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अमरीका से आने वाले गेहूं पर इस भाड़े की बढ़ौतरी का कोई असर पड़ा है?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry I am not in a position to answer the question. do not know the facts.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: The hon. Minister has already indicated that the freight rates for export

of goods from India are much higher than those for export from Japan due to several reasons including port conditions etc., which are being studied by the Government for one year. May I know whether meanwhile, in order to enable the Indian exporters to compete with Japan and other countries, Government would consider giving any subsidy or anything so that they can compete on an equal basis with the Japanese exporters?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am quite prepared to place the hon. Member's suggestion before Government.

Effect on Tourism of U.S. Curbs on Investment

†

*92. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. curbs on investment and travel abroad are likely to affect India's foreign exchange earnings through tourism and International airways; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount of reduction in foreign exchange earnings on this account during the ensuing year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No restrictions have so far been placed by the U.S. authorities on foreign travel, but the President of the United States in a recent speech has appealed to American citizens to defer for two years all non-essential travel beyond the western hemisphere. The possible effect on foreign exchange earnings from tourism can be estimated only after the nature and extent of the restrictions that may be applied, if any, are known.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: May I know whether any assurance has been obtained from the U.S. Government that the recently announced curbs will not affect India, and if so, what is the precise nature of such assurance, and whether also it is a fact that in spite of such an assurance, curbs like the 'P' Form and tax are being imposed on all tourists coming to India and other Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No such assurances have been obtained from the U.S. Government.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: How will it affect the earnings of Air India International?

DR. KARAN SINGH: We are disturbed over this new development, because we fear that it will adversely affect our whole promotional activity for tourism. We have conveyed to the U.S. Government our concern in this matter. They have so far not actually put in any legislative curbs. We are hoping that as far as possible these curbs will be the minimum as far as India is concerned.

SHRI HEM BARUA: With the devaluation of the British £ there was apprehension in American Government circles about the stability of the Dollar, and therefore, these curbs on investment and travel abroad were put. Now that the U.S. Treasury Secretay has come out with the statement that the Dollar is the most stable currency in the world, may I know if Government are going to ascertain from the U.S. Government circles if they propose to withdraw these curbs on investment and travel abroad?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I said, we have, through our Embassy in Washington and also the personal meeting I had here with the U.S. Ambassador, conveyed to them our deep concern, because we feel that one of the best ways in which balance of payment with the United States can be remedied is through increasing tourism. We pointed out to them that it would be

most unfortunate if they were to introduce these curbs. The ball is now in their court. It is a decision for them to take, not for us.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question was, there is a new development now because of the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that the dollar is the most stable currency in the world today, and there is no apprehension due to the devaluation of the British £. What is the psychology of the Government circles in America, arising from that statement. So, I just wanted to know whether he has enquired from the American Government if they are going to withdraw this restriction in the light of the statement made by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

DR. KARAN SINGH: We will make a further enquiry in the light of that, if possible.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I am glad to say that the residents of the U.S. are the best globe-trotters in the world and I think these curbs would not help the Government of the United States. But in view of all this, I want to ask the hon. Minister what quantum of tourists earning was earned by India through the United States till last year.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Broadly speaking, one-quarter of our tourists, that is, 25 per cent of our tourists, are drawn from the United States. It is difficult to estimate in detail the financial impact, but I would estimate that about one-third of our tourist earnings comes from the United States, which is a big chunk from one single country.

SHRI UMANATH: In the PL 480 agreement there is a provision that the American tourists can convert their dollars into rupees from the PL 480 holdings in India. Now the restriction proposed for expenditure here is seven dollars per day, that can be entirely gobbled up by the PL 480 funds held by the American Embassy here, and that source will be completely blocked up. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this aspect of the question has been examined and, if so, what the action proposed to be taken is.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I have not examined it. I will do so certainly, in the light of the statement.

SHRI SWELL: The Minister speaks of the need to develop tourism in this country. May I know whether it is a fact that in the north-eastern India, comprising Assam, Nagaland and Manipur and other areas, there are a large number of extremely attractive places and a large number of American tourists who desire to visit these areas are prevented from doing so by the serious restriction imposed on them. May I know from the Minister whether, after he has taken over this portfolio, he has considered this matter and requested the Home Ministry to reappraise the necessity of this restriction and, if he has not done so, does he propose to do so?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Tourism is important indeed, but the security of the country, I am sure, the House will agree with me, is even more important than tourism. Therefore, considerations of security will have to take priority. Within those considerations, we will try to do whatever we can to increase the flow of tourism to this part of the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It appears from the replies that the hon. Minister has given that in this matter, as in many others, we have allowed ourselves to become rather dangerously dependent on one particular source of earnings, namely, the United States. May I therefore, know, in view of the uncertainty which has now developed because of these newly proposed curbs and all that, what steps, if any, are the Government taking—what intensive steps—to try to attract tourists from countries other than the USA?

DR. KARAN SINGH: We have undertaken an ambitious promotional campaign in Europe as well as in the United States, and in western Europe particularly and also in eastern Europe. We want to get more tourists, but unfortunately, there are only some countries in the world that sent tourists. I went to the Soviet Union and asked them to send out tourists here, but I do not think we will get a very large number for the time being from there. But in Western Europe in particular we are undertaking an intensive promotional campaign involving the Air India much more closely. I agree with the hon. Member when he says that it would not be wise to link the whole tourism in future to only one particular country. We will try and increase the number of tourists from the United States and we are also paying special attention to the more affluent countries in western Europe and also Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about Israel? (*Interruption*)

DR. KARAN SINGH: We welcome tourists from all over the world.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I heard the Minister about his voicing concern to United States, but the fact is, if the past performance of this Ministry is any indication and if we can say something about the future, we know that after one year, when we find that our tourist earnings are coming down, the Minister will start blaming the United States for imposing the curbs on the tourists. We always find fault with somebody else for something which occurs, but let us be informed of what we are doing, in relation to the problem of tourist earnings. In the last two or three years, our earnings have not gone up in the same proportion as the world bill for international tourism. This industry of tourism has become the second largest industry in America, which is a highly industrialised country. But here we seem to be ignoring what has happened in the past. We have seen tourists that at present come to India, from Delhi, they prefer to go to Kathmandu and not to other parts of the country. Just now, the Minister has said about the ambitious promotional campaign that the Ministry is launching. May I request him to make the statement a little less ambiguous and say what concrete steps they are taking in improving air-port facilities and improving the sanitary and other motel facilities for the tourists who go by road, and what is the step that the Government are taking to remove the touts who seem to fleece the tourists as soon as they come here, through foreign exchange dealings and things like that?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The development of tourism really has two aspects. One is the promotional aspect outside India, which is selling the image of India as a new and exciting tourists destinations. We are doing that, as I have said, in the United States and in western Europe and in other countries. That is done, as you know, through the press television through publicity material, through personal contacts with travel agents and through invitations to travel-writers from other countries to come here and write about us. That is one side of the coin.

The other side is, the development of tourism—the infra-structure within the country itself, because the promotional campaigns can only bring the people to India. Once they get to India, we have to look after them. That again has got several aspects. Firstly there has to be improvement of the air-ports. The air-ports Commitee is in the process of giving its interim report. There are four International air-ports, and we have to see how best these should be developed to cope with the Jumbo jets and the SSTs.

Then, we have already put in the air-port tax in these four international air-ports through which we will try and finance the sweepers as the hon. Member (*Interruption*) was mentioning. Then, we want to open many more hotels, we have set up a Hotel Development Fund. We are developing our tourist bungalows and the roads and so on.

One of the points which the hon. Member has raised is a very interesting and important one, and that is the question of financial touts, if one can use that word—people who accost the tourist when he comes in and offer him black market money in lieu of foreign exchange. This is a matter which has been giving us a great deal of anxiety, and we have been discussing this, and we are trying to find out ways and means whereby the leakage of foreign exchange that occurs in this country can be minimised. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister is taking a lot of interest in that, and we hope to be able to do something concrete about this soon.

श्री शिव नारायण : टूरिज्म का इतना हमारे देश में प्रभाव है तो उसके लिए देश के अन्दर ही आपने क्या किया है ? हमारे गांवों में रहने वाले लोग यह सारे तीर्थ स्थान मथुरा वृन्दावन आदि तीर्थ स्थान देखना चाहते हैं। तो उनको इस दिशा में सुविधा आदि पहुंचाने के लिए आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? उनको आप क्या सहूलियतें वगैरह दे रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ा अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है कि टूरिज्म केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं होता, वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी होता है। हमारे जो धार्मिक तीर्थ स्थान हैं उनकी टूरिज्म तो परम्परा से चल रही है और अभी भी जो हमारे देश के अन्दर धार्मिक तीर्थ स्थान हैं वहां भी टूरिज्म के लिए कुछ उनको सहूलियत दी जाय और उनको वहां आने जाने में आसानी हो उस ओर भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तक उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर क्या किया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. No more supplementaries. Next question.

Shipyard at Cochin

+

*93. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to build bigger shipyard at Cochin than contemplated earlier;

(b) if so, whether the terms of collaboration with the Japanese firm "MITSUBISHI" require a review; and

(c) when Government contemplate to finalise these plans?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) M/s. Mutsubishi Heavy Industries had in their project report proposed the construction of two building docks to build bulk carriers and tankers of two sizes i.e. 33,000 DWT and 53,000 DWT, and a ship repair dock for repair to vessels upto 53,000 DWT, the project being completed in two phases.

Taking into account the present world trend in the size of bulk carriers/tankers, the pattern of India's seaborne trade, future requirements of Indian Shipping etc. Government have now decided to build in the Cochin Shipyard bulk carriers of 66,000 DWT class and a ship repair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT.

(b) and (c). In view of the modifications in the scope and size of the project, the terms of collaboration with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries would need review.

A modified shipyard lay-out which will form the basis of a revised project report has been received and is under

examination. After this is done, the terms of collaboration to be entered into with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries would be considered.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Sir, this is not the first time that we seek clarification on the building of the shipyard at Cochin. On a number of occasions, we have been knocking at the doors of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping to find out how soon this will be completed. On every occasion we are told that the collaboration has got to be reconsidered or some technical aspect has come in the way of it, with the result that the building of the shipyard is postponed indefinitely. I would request the Minister not to give an evasive reply or to get excited when I put the specific question, when this shipyard will be completed? What amount is going to be expended on the construction of the shipyard during 1968-69?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I will begin by thanking the hon. Member for cautioning me against giving an evasive answer or getting excited. I am sure the hon. Member would not want me to give an incorrect answer. I am afraid I can only give an answer which is correct, even if by doing so I do not satisfy the hon. Member. As I said, there has been a change in the design etc. of the shipyard. This matter was gone into in great detail and the House is aware that after a considerable amount of discussion, Government have taken a policy decision to go ahead with the shipyard. In the statement I laid before both Houses of Parliament, I gave details of the shipyard. Only on the 9th February we have received a reply from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries about the shipyard layout on which they want us to take a decision. They have also made a series of suggestions regarding collaborations for other aspects of the shipyard. All these are under examination. I am afraid unless they are examined and we are satisfied, it is not possible for Government to take a decision. Therefore, I am afraid the question as to how much money will be spent in 1968-69 is not a question which I am in a position to answer.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मित्सुबिशी कम्पनी से जो सहयोग करार की शर्तों पर दस्तखत हुए उसके बाद उसके कार्यान्वित होने में इतनी देरी क्यों हुई और क्या यह देरी आज जो प्लान कह रहे हैं यह बनने चाहिएं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल आध घंटे की चर्चा में इस बात की चर्चा हुई थी परन्तु मंत्री महोदय ने कोई साफ जवाब नहीं दिया था । मैंने उस समय पूछा था और आज भी पूछूंगा कि क्या इस सारी बात की तैयारी करने में धर्मतेजा का हाथ हर स्टेज में नीचे से ऊपर तक सरकार को भ्रष्ट करने में रहा और इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करने में इन्होंने देरी की है ? क्या धर्मतेजा का हाथ इस स्कीम को हर स्टेज पर सैबोटैज करने में है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I must honestly confess I do not see any connection whatsoever between Dharma Teja and the Cochin shipyard. As far as the other question is concerned, we had originally decided to build ships of 33,000 DWT and a ship repair dock for repair to vessels upto 53,000 DWT. Then the matter was gone into in detail and we considered the demand made by the shipping companies, etc. We decided that we should go in for 66,000 tons ship. that is the reason why the whole project has got to be re-modelled.

. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Sir, the question about Cochin Shipyard has been raised in Parliament a number of times and always our hon. Minister has replied like this. Last October, in

the first week, the Kerala Industries Minister visited Japan and had a talk with Mitsubishi Company officials and he submitted a report to the Government of Kerala. That report has already been published in the Kerala papers. In that report he has said that the Government of India's policy of indecision on the finalisation of the project report has been responsible for the delay in the Cochin Shipyard coming up. There he has said that the Government of India has been demanding of Mitsubishi Company officials to remodel the project report on Cochin Shipyard again and again and the matter is being postponed from time to time. Recently the Governments of India has again demanded of the Mitsubishi Company officials that the project report be prepared again. That is why the question about Cochin shipyard comes up in Parliament but it never materialises at Cochin. The Minister may change every year or once in five years, but the Cochin Shipyard question will remain in Parliament and the shipyard will never come about.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: First of all, regarding the reported comment in the statement made by the Kerala Industries Minister I would request the hon. Member of Parliament to request his Minister in Kerala to send me his report. I have heard nothing from him so far and I think it would be more appropriate for him to write to me. In fact, I would be very happy because then I would hear from him as to what precisely took place between him and the Mitsubishi officials whom he met. Regarding the other question I think I have made it clear that the project report has to be modified because we have decided to go in for these bigger ships. There is no escape from it. This is the first time we are asking for another project report, it is not that we are asking for it again and again. Finally, I want to assure the hon. Member that I realise the reason why there is such a sense of frustration about it, but I can tell him that to the best of my ability I shall answer not merely questions which will come up or keep on coming up about Cochin Shipyard from time to time but I also hope that the time will soon come when I will be able to state in Parliament the progress which has been made in regard to the implementation of the project.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: If I remember correct, it was in the month of August 1967 that the hon. Minister made a final statement in the other House about the final decision to go ahead with the Second Shipyard in Cochin. After that allotments in certain form have developed as regards the Fourth Five Year Plan. As we all know, the Plan is nowhere in sight, it is hanging in mid air so to say. I would like to know whether these uncertainties about the Fourth Five Year Plan will have anything to do with the Second Shipyard and whether the Minister is in a position to reassure the House that whatever happens the Second Shipyard is coming and he is beginning work in the Fourth Five Year Plan when it comes.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Whether the Plan comes or not the Shipyard must come.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, I hope I am not being rash but I will give the hon. Member the assurance that he wants.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Sir, what did the hon. Minister say?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He said in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he will give the assurance.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Sir, for the last five or six years negotiations have been going on with the Mitsubishi Company of Japan for the construction of a ship-building yard at Cochin. But the blueprint of this project has

not yet been finalised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the actual hurdle in finalising the blueprint of this project and the commencement of construction on this work. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can reassure this House and repeat his earlier assurance given to this House that the first ship will be constructed at Cochin by 1973. I want to have a specific assurance from the Minister on this subject.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Prototypes can be constructed, not the real ship!

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding the first question, I think, I had already made it clear that the project report had to be revised. I would also like to tell the House that they have not only sent a revised layout of the shipyard but they have made a series of other suggestions also regarding the subsequent negotiations and so on. All these have got to be gone into in detail. We cannot just go and tell a foreign company that you take everything that you want and just built it for us. I am sure, the hon. Member himself will be the first person to ask us to take a comprehensive and national view of the discussions. But I can tell him again and again, as far as I am concerned—and I can speak only as the Minister of Transport and Shipping—I have not a shadow of doubt in my mind that the Cochin Shipyard Project must go through. It has been passed by the Cabinet. I have made a statement on behalf of the Government in the other House that the Cochin Shipyard Project has been approved and I have no doubt in my mind that it will go through. As to whether the ship will come out of it in 1973 or in 1974, that is more than what I am in a position to say at present.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, hon. Members are seeing that other important questions about Akhnoor and other things are coming up. I am sure, all the Kerala Members have asked question about this. So, may I pass on to the next question now?

अखनूर (जम्मू) में पाकिस्तानी धावे

*94. **श्री रघुवीर शास्त्री सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखनूर क्षेत्र में सीमावर्ती गांवों पर सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों के हमले दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अखनूर तहसील की सीमावर्ती ग्राम प्रतिरक्षा समिति के प्रधान ने जम्मू और काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री को इस सम्बन्ध में एक ज्ञापन पत्र भी भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) एक ऐसा ज्ञापन-पत्र भेजा गया है।

(ग) उस क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार द्वारा पहले ही आवश्यक चौकस कदम उठाये जा चुके थे।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि यह सच है या नहीं, जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों से मालूम हुआ है, कि पलानवाला, परागवाल और छम्ब में, जो अखनूर के क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें इसी तरह से पशुओं के उठाने, डकैतियों और पाकिस्तानी गुरिल्लों के हमलों की घटनायें हो रही हैं, जैसे कि सन् 1965 में होती थीं, साथ ही क्या वह यह भी बतलायें कि क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां से 200 या 300 गज पर पुलिस

पोस्ट है और उन्हें तत्काल घटनाओं की सूचना दे दी जाती है, और उनके रेकार्ड इस बात के सबूत हैं कि इस तरह की सूचनायें दी गई फिर भी पुलिस निष्क्रिय रहती है और यह नागरिकों की रक्षा नहीं कर पाती ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered this question saying that there were some incidents in 1967 but they are not on the increase. The local administration, the Border Security Force and other authorities are also quite vigilant and they are taking the necessary precautions also.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि उस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की ऐसी स्थिति होने के आधार पर वहां कुछ इस तरह के कदम उठाये जायेंगे कि जम्मू काश्मीर मिलीशिया के लाईन्स पर वहां ग्राम रक्षा सेना संगठित की जाये, आर्म्स ऐक्ट में छूट दी जायें और इसी तरह से 18 से लेकर 50 वर्ष तक के जो लोग हैं उन्हें बाकायदा सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये जिससे यह लोग स्वयं भी अपना संरक्षण अपने ढंग से कर सकें और मिलिटरी का बोझ कुछ हलका रहे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think, certain steps have been taken about the village defence force etc., but whether all these things can be done or not is certainly a matter for the local government to consider. I think, these are suggestions which, possibly, are worth considering.

SHRI RANGA: May I know whether Government have considered the advisability of having these committees in all the villages on the border, whether they are there and whether they are authorised to be in direct contact not only with he local government but also with the Home Ministry here so that there could be no possibility of any mistake being made by any chance on the part of the State Government in taking proper notice of it or in taking the Union Government into confidence at the earliest possible moment? In view of the fact that it is a matter of national security, would it not be advisable not to leave everything to the local government alone,—not only in regard to Kashmir but other border areas also,—but to keep the Home Ministry in direct contact with such organisations that they are bringing into existence in all the border villages

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is, particularly, a place where there is a cease-fire line and that line is protected by the armed forces themselves. Naturally, as far as the civil administration behind that line is concerned, we will have to work through the State Government and we can, certainly coordinate and keep closer contacts, if that is the suggestion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know whether the Home Minister has noticed the vilification campaign against India in the Pakistani press, that there is an open encouragement to paramilitary units of Pakistan to blow up installations or terrorise civilians and that recently, in particular, in the Akhnoor sector, there is apprehension on the part of the population there that such raids are taking place or have taken place although undetected by Government observers? This constant harassment in the Akhnoor border may be part of a pattern which may unfold itself later by which the Government of India may be seriously embarrassed at a later date.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I have said: there are, certainly, some incidents taking place there. Naturally, the local Government, the armed forces and other authorities make the assessment of the situation as it develops from time to time. The present assessment is that these incidents are not on the increase—this much I can say—and I can very well understand the anxiety of the local people because once they have gone through a very bad experience in that part.

But I can assure the House that the local administration is very well aware of it.

श्री लवच लाल कपूर : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से यह साजिश चल रही है? न केवल भारत का पश्चिमी सीमा पर बल्कि पूर्वी सीमा पर भी इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां करके उसकी कानून और व्यवस्था को अस्तव्यस्त कर दिया ताकि हमें घाटा उठाना पड़े?

क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सीमा सुरक्षा सिपाहियों की कमजोरी से ये सारी बातें होती हैं? वे रात में पहरा नहीं देते हैं, शराब पी कर सोते रहते हैं या उन लोगों से पैसे लेकर लोगों को इस पार से उस पार कराते हैं? यदि यह सही है तो कोई निश्चित समय आप नियत करेंगे कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर दोनों सीमाओं पर यह लूटपाट और हत्याकांड को रोकने के आप कदम उठायेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Personally, I don't agree with the hon. Member with this generalisation that most of the things are happening, that the people are sleeping, drunk and in those conditions etc. Only yesterday, the hon. Member met me and he pointed out certain facts to me. I am looking into those matters and will pursue those matters. But I must say, on the whole the persons working on the borders are working with great sense of duty and this House should be rather more appreciative of the work. At the same time we shall certainly be more vigilant if the wrong things are happening.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : ताशकंद घोषणा के पश्चात अखनूर क्षेत्र में इस तरह के हमले कितनी बार हुए हैं और उनमे कितने जन धन की हानि हुई है? इस हानि को पाकिस्तान द्वारा पूरा कराने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the general question is concerned, possibly, he will have to give notice for that. As far as this area is concerned, in 1966, there were, I am told, 3 incidents and in 1967, there were 2 incidents.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : अधूरा जवाब मिला है। मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि धन जन की हानि कितनी हुई है और उस हानि की पूर्ति के लिए पाकिस्तान से कोई मांग भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई है और क्या उस मांग को पाकिस्तान द्वारा पूरा किया गया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will require notice for that.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The hon. Minister has just told us that the Government authorities, both the military authorities and the civilian authorities, are doing an excellent work there; he has appreciated their work. Will the hon. Minister please tell us whether any attempt has been made to involve the local people also in this effort because when the Army functions without the co-operation and active work of the local people, how can their co-operation be sought?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is what I mentioned. Village Defence Committees and Village Defence Forces—some sort of an organisation—are being organized. But in order to make it more effective, they have made certain other suggestions whether a particular age-group of people can be given arms, etc. Personally, I do not share that view. It will be a very dangerous thing to do, as a matter of fact, in border areas, but certainly on a selective basis, certain training can be given, which is being done.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह सही है कि राज्यों की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। फिर भी कुछ क्षेत्र विशेष इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर पूर्ण-

तथा निर्भर नहीं रह सकती खास तौर से जो भाग चीन और पाकिस्तान से मिलते हुए हैं। उनमें भी कुछ ऐसे हैं कि जहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार यह देख चकी है कि राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर रहने के बावजद भी वहां कुछ इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आई जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करने की नौबत आई। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या अखनूर के इस नाजक क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य सरकार से कुछ इस प्रकार परामर्श किया है जिससे इस क्षेत्र की सूरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विशेष स्थिति पैदा की जा सके या कुछ विशेष व्यवस्थायें की जा सकें यदि हां तो, उसका विवरण क्या है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot give all the details about it, but I can say that not only in Akhnoor but in the entire Jammu & Kashmir area, as far as the defence of the border areas is concerned, naturally we are taking, and will continue to take, the co-operation of the State Government because, ultimately, if we want to have the people's support, it can be had only if they are contented and this contentment of the people can be achieved through the local civilian administration through development programmes and their participation in other activities. Therefore, the co-operation and the support of the local administration and the local Government is a very vital condition.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: In Dera Baba Nanak, there were Border Security Forces and I had visited them some time before. When Indo-Pakistan aggression took place, what happened was this. When they heard of the aggression, the Border Security Forces were the first to vacate their posts. I asked some of them whether they had done so, and they said that this was one of the commandments given to them that, as soon as an aggression takes place, they should vacate their posts . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He may ask his question.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: May I know if this is one of the commandments given to the Border Security Forces that, as soon as any aggression takes place, they should vacate that place and leave their posts?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that this political uncertainty over Kashmir created by the Government's policy of vacillation as evidenced by the Government going about discussing Kashmir; although Kashmir is an integral part of India, in different Capitals of the world from Washington down to Moscow, as also the recent statements made by Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, have sharpened the hunger of Pakistan for Kasmir and as a result of that, Pakistan has concentrated troops heavily not only at the Assam-East Pakistan border but also at Akhnoor, and if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to nip Pakistan's hunger for Kashmir in the bud?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know how intense Pakistan's hunger is, but, really speaking, everything depends on our own capacity to defend our borders, and we have demonstrated it once. I think that is enough.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That we have demonstrated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि उनको ज्ञापन-पत्र मिला है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस ज्ञापन-पत्र में प्रतिरक्षा समिति के प्रधान ने कौन कौन सी बातें कहीं जिन पर सरकार को विचार करना है? क्या यह सही है कि इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो गैर-हिन्दू लोग रहते हैं उनके पास काफी तादाद में अच्छे हथियार हैं और जब वहां के हिन्दू हथियारों के लिए लाइसेंस मांगते हैं तो एक तो उनको काफी विलम्ब

से दिये जाते हैं और दूसरे उस माद्दा में नहीं दिये जाते हैं? सरकार इस भेद-भाव को खत्म करने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही करने जा रही है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कितने लोगों को हथियार दिये गये हैं ताकि वे अपनी रक्षा कर सकें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, I must say that the hon Member's very approach to the whole question is very wrong. Let us try to approach Indians as Indians. Again, why try to divide them as Hindus and Muslims?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय तो ऐसा सोचते हैं लेकिन वहां पर इस तरह नहीं सोचा जाता है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must have gone there on more than one occasion in that Akhnoor-Chamb sector and many times the Defence Minister also had been there and met the local people, and I must say that those local people have not got that feeling of Hindus and Muslims. Instead of approaching this question this way, it is much better if the hon Member changees his attitude. I do not know how far I will succeed in that. I can only tell him that no distinction is made between Hindus and Muslims as far as the arms to be given. are concerned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि जो ज्ञापन-पत्र दिया गया है उसमें क्या कहा गया है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : माननीय सदस्य ने जिन मांगों का जिक्र किया है वे सब उस ज्ञापन-पत्र में लिखी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन को क्या पता है कि उसमें क्या लिखा है?

MR. SPEAKER: That is my difficulty. Whenever I call Mr. Kachwai, he is somehow never satisfied with the answer. I cannot help it. He must allow others also to put questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या आप इस उत्तर से संतुष्ट है?

MR. SPEAKER: His questions are very difficult. They are not able to answer his questions.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the geo-political situation and the factor that right from Akhnoor to Chamb and south of the Kalidar range the tank attack was made in 1965 and also in view of the fact that the people living in this belt were feeling restive even before 1965 when a similar situation was developing and also in view of the fact that Pakistan has doubled its armed strength according to our Defence Minister's statement and also because of the statements being made by responsible people there that 'We will have Kashmir by force even', may I know whether the defence of this very strategic area is not only left to the local Police but something more is also done so that a repetition of 1965 when a surprise attack was made could be avoided?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I would say this type of questions will unnecessarily create panic in that area. Really speaking, the hon Member should first know that area. It is not that the protection of that area is left to the local police. It is the Army that protects that area because it is a cease-fire area. Sir, I do not think we should start putting question or raising questions in this way as a result of which the people there may develop a sense of panic.

Prime Minister's visit to Shantiniketan

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*95. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKER:
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's visit to Shantiniketan on 24-12-1967, there was an explosion of a bomb at the time of convocation of Vishwabharati;

(b) the details of the enquiry made; and

(c) whether the culprit nas been arrested and sent up for trial?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Sir, two serious incidents involving the security of the person of our Prime Minister have occurred in the course of one year. May I know whether the security arrangemnets with respect to the present Prime Minister are as good as in the case of the previous Prime Minister?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no doubt about it. The security of the Prime Minister is very important.

SHRI RANGA: Why taking such a long time, so many weeks, to collect the information?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: There is a growing tendency of expressing the anger against a particular political Party by means of physical violence and physical threats against the leaders of that political Party. What steps at the political level is the Home Minister going to take to meet such a situation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, Sir, the cult of violence seems to be somewhat on the increase in recent weeks and in recent months and the only political action that I can take is to make an appeal to all the leaders of political thoughts to see that it is properly controlled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Can he make an appeal to the police not to plant these bombs? They are doing it.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार को किसी ऐसी विदेशी मशीनरी का पता लगा है जो इन घटनाओं को करवा रही है और इस देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रही है? जैसे शान्तिनिकेतन में प्रधान मंत्री की उपस्थिति में एक बम फटा और पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय को गाड़ी में मरवा दिया गया। बंगाल में बम फटने का इस तरह की कई घटनायें हो रही हैं। वहां पर कार्यालयों में भी बम फटे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं भी बताया था कि कुछ बमों पर पाकिस्तान के निशान पाए गए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We have no evidence to prove that foreign elements are involved in these things.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: We are informed that quite a large number of the police force were on duty on that day at that place and that a large number of police officer were also on the alert. How is it that the bomb was thrown with such a large contingent of the police force being there and working there?

The hon. Minister has stated that he is collecting information. Does he not feel that there is delay, there must be some reasons for it and that a proper investigation is not being carried on? That is our impression.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say because more details of the enquiry are not with me. But I find that a case under secs. 307, 326 and 120-B, IPC and under sec. 5 of the Indian Explosives Act was registered and in this connection 8 students were arrested. That means investigation is proceeding and certainly some action was taken immediately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Though I am very sorry for the incident, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has made any enquiry with his own apparatus, that is, of the central apparatus, that in regard to the bomb which exploded in Lal Bazar in Calcutta, the bomb which exploded in Speaker Bijoy Banerjee's house in Calcutta....

MR. SPEAKER: About other bombs, separate questions may be tabled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:.... and the bomb which recently exploded in Shantiniketan, there is a feeling in West Bengal these were being done either by the CIA agents or by the police in order to defame a political party or parties? Has he made any such enquiry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as this incident is concerned, I have no information to show that a foreign element was involved in it. I think this would be trying merely to divert attention on the foreign elements so as to cover the indigenous violent elements.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the police?

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of order. Yesterday you asked the hon. lady Member not to speak in Hindi but to speak in Telugu. It is in the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. She can speak in any language.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This shows that you are allergic to Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody may experiment with his or her knowledge of any language here. I cannot object.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल आपने इस संदर्भ में जो कुछ कहा उससे यह धारणा पैदा हुई कि शायद आप हिन्दी में सवाल पूछा जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। यह धारणा नहीं पैदा होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. Let there be no mistake about it. Anybody can speak in any language. I am allowing even Malayalam and Kannada.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने अभी जो एक्सपेरिमेंट करने की बात कही है उससे तो यह धारणा जरूर पैदा होती है कि आपको हिन्दी में सवाल पूछा जाना सन्द नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI NAMBIAR: But nobody should slaughter the language. This is nothing but slaughtering the language.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : जैसे माननीय सदस्य तो परफेक्ट अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: The hon. Member wanted the DMK members to speak in Tamil because it is their regional language. On the same argument, let the hon. Member also speak in Telugu which is her regional language.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel anybody to speak in a particular language.

SHRI NAMBIAR: But there must be some language in it.

SHRI MANOHARAN: You are not expected to attribute motives. Do not attribute motives to anybody.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंट बता सकती कि इस बिल का रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि वह जल्दी आ जाये ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए नेशनल लीडर्स की प्रबन्ध को कड़ा करने पर विचार कर रही है अगर नहीं तो क्यों और अगर हां तो वह कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I answered this question, and our point of view in this matter is that it is very difficult to draw up a scheme for all national leaders, but for those who ask for it, it can be thought out.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Speeches of Sheikh Abdullah

*96. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI N. ANBHUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHRASTRI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has made several speeches in the country recently which are against the country's interest; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While Government consider some of the speeches made by Sheikh Abdullah to be misconceived and objectionable, they have not considered any action in respect of those speeches advisable.

Kashmir Chief Minister's Statement on Kashmir's Status

*97. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports according to which the Chief Minister of Kashmir is reported to have said that the "quantum of accession of Kashmir" was negotiable;

(b) if so, whether the Kashmir Chief Minister has been asked to clarify the implications of this statement;

(c) whether the Central Government have given any indication of any change of the present status of Kashmir to the Chief Minister; and

(d) if so, the proposals under the consideration of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the reports in the Press to this effect. On

enquiry the Jammu and Kashmir Government have stated that by the expression "quantum of accession" the Chief Minister meant the powers enjoyed by Jammu and Kashmir State within the Indian Union.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Plan for Armed Revolt by Left Communists

*98. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI PILOO MODY.
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain secret documents of the Left Communist Party have come to the possession of Government which show that the Party will soon make efforts to infiltrate into the Army and the Police;

(b) if so, the details of such documents;

(c) whether the Party is planning to set up secret party machinery at the provincial committee level as part of a plan to seize power by armed insurrection; and

(d) whether the disclosures made by these documents justify banning the Left Communist Party and if so, the action taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While Government do not have any documents of the type referred to in part (a) of the question, they are alive to the possibility of attempts at infiltration into the army and the police being made.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information Government have in this regard.

(d) There is no proposal to ban the CPM.

Official Languages (Amendment) Act

*99. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the sharp controversy created by the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, passed by Parliament and the widespread agitation in various parts of the country on the question of link language, Government intend to make a fresh effort to find a more acceptable solution to the language issue; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There have been some informal discussions mostly with regard to the criticism of inequality of burden resulting from para 4(a) of the Government Resolution on the language policy. Various people have met the Prime Minister or the Home Minister and have stated their point of view. Government are giving thought to the problems of inequality of burden resulting from that provision in the Resolution.

Nagas Returning from East Pakistan

*100. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ANBHUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of about 200 Naga rebels on their way from East Pakistan after getting guerilla training and modern weapons during the first week of January, 1968 entered through the Burma-Mizo hills border in the North District of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent their entry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Security Forces have been alerted and are vigilant to prevent any illegal traffic across the border.

शेख अब्दुल्ला और पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त की भेंट

*101. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर की समस्या पर बातचीत करने के लिये हाल में राजधानी में शेख अब्दुल्ला, अफजल बेग और पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त की एक गुप्त बैठक हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) शेख अब्दुल्ला और मिर्जा अफजल बेग ने पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त से विचार विनमय किया है। उन्होंने सरकार को यह नहीं बताया है कि उनकी चर्चा का विषय क्या था किन्तु यह अनुमान लगाना उचित होगा कि उन्होंने काश्मीर के मामले पर भी बात की होगी।

(ख) हम काश्मीर के मामले को भारत का आन्तरिक मामला मानते हैं।

हिन्दी का विकास

*102. **श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :**
श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रशासनिक, कानूनी और अन्य मामलों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच क्या समन्वय स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र में उपर्युक्त मामलों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग में एकरूपता लाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए और अधिक संभाव्यताओं का पता लगाने के लिए हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों का कोई सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). प्रशासनिक मामलों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने का संबंध गृह-मंत्रालय और कानूनी मामलों के विधि मंत्रालय का है शिक्षा मंत्रालय का

संबंध हिन्दी के विकास और हिन्दी तर प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार से ही है। विभिन्न हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों तथा केन्द्र में प्रशासनिक तथा कानूनी मामलों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग में एकरूपता लाने के संबंध में उपर्यक्त मंत्रालयों से जानकारी मांगी गई है, जो प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

जहां तक शिक्षा-मंत्रालय का संबंध है, शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश पर हिन्दी को अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय प्रयत्नशील है। हाल ही में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों की बैठक काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी. में हुई थी, जिसमें विभिन्न विषयों में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के हिन्दी पुस्तकों के निर्माण की समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों का निर्माण कार्य वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग भी विश्वविद्यालयों तथा गैर-सरकारी प्रकाशकों के सहयोग से कर रहा कर रहा है। इस कार्य में आयोग ने काफी प्रगति की है और इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। शब्द बला आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों में शब्दावली बनाने का कार्य भी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। आयोग ने प्रशासनिक शब्दावली बना कर प्रकाशित कर दी है। शब्दावली को अन्तिम रूप देने का कार्य विभिन्न भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों तथा भाषाविदों के सहयोग से किया जाता है, जिससे कि सभी भाषाओं में तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली में एकरूपता और समन्वय लाया जा सके।

Connaught Place Incidents on New Year Eve

*103. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI N. DANDEKAR:
SHRI D. B. RAGU:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:
SHRI RAGHVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women were molested on New Year's eve in Connaught Place, New Delhi by hooligans after blocking some roads and stopping cars and that the Police failed to take any action;

(b) if so, Government's findings in the matter; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure that (i) there is no recrudescence of such incidents and (ii) there is improvement in the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Reports were received that large crowds of revellers who had collected at various places in Connaught Place on the New Year Eve had stopped cars and molested some women seated in some of those cars and that Police action was not effective.

(b) The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, who enquired into the matter has come to the conclusion that there was failure on the part of Police officials on duty in maintaining order.

(c) Further tightening of the preventive measures generally taken in connection with such occasions is being effected; they include preventive measures against noted bad characters, etc.

The law and order situation in Delhi is constantly being reviewed by the Administration and suitable measures are taken from time to time to keep the law and order situation under control.

A number of reorganisation schemes have recently been sanctioned for the purpose of modernising the Delhi Police.

Lok Pal

*104. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the appointment of a Lok Pal at the Centre; and

(b) if so, when such appointment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKYA): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a statutory machinery for the Central Government, headed by a Lokpal, to inquire into complaints alleging corruption or injustice arising out of maladministration. A Bill on the subject will be introduced in Parliament as soon as it is finalised.

Demonstrations by Haryana Government Employees

*105. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Haryana Government held black flag demonstration throughout the State on the 3rd January, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Haryana Government employees had been agitationg for the grant of higher dearness allowance to them at the Central Government rates with effect from 1st May, 1967 and also implementation of recommendations of Kothari Commission in respect of Haryana Teachers. After discussions with the various political leaders and representatives of the employees, the State Government had announced increased dearness allowance with effect from 1st December, 1967 and a further increase in dearness allowance with effect from 1st January, 1968. The Government also have accepted the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in respect of Haryana Teachers and decided to implement the same from 1st December, 1967. The employees have, however, demanded that the increases sanctioned with effect from 1st December, 1967 and 1st January 1968 should have retrospective effect from 1st May 1967 and 1st November 1967 respectively, as has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government in the case of their employees. This demand has not been accepted by the State Government.

India Office Library, London

*106. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in ironing out differences with the Pakistan Government in connection with the ac-

quisition of India Office Library at London; and

(b) the main difficulty now left in finalising an agreement among the parties conctrned?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have agreed to the proposal of the Government of the U.K. regarding the system of law to be applied by the Tribunal for the settlement of the question. The decision of the Pakistan Government on this issue is awaited. The need for an early settlement of the question was pointed out to the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs in December, 1967. The U. K. Government are continuing their efforts to get the reply of the Pakistan Government.

Threatening Telephone Calls Received by North Indian Residents in Madras

*107. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that North Indian residents of Madras have been receiving threatning telephone calls asking them to learn Tamil or leave Tamilnad;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Pay Scales of Teachers in Delhi

*108. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the pay-scales of the Delhi teachers;

(b) if so, the reasons for further strike threats by the Delhi teachers; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are reported to be dissatisfied with the revised scales and their implementation.

(c) Since the revised scales are an improvement over the previous ones and since the revision has been done as a special case inspite of the prevailing financial stringency, the Government would appreciate the teachers to give up the agitation and devote their full energy to educate and develop their pupils, particularly when the final examinations are coming so close.

उड़ीसा में पाकिस्तानी प्रचार साहित्य

*109. श्री रामजी राम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा के तूफान से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी प्रचार साहित्य जनता में बड़े पैमाने पर बांटा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि यह साहित्य वहां पर कैसे पहुंचा ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) :— राज्य सरकार ने हमें सूचित किया है कि कलकत्ता से लगभग 4,000 पुरानी किताबें या तो मुफ्त या कम कीमत पर तूफान से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में बांटने के लिये प्राप्त की गई थी । उनमें दस किताबें पाकिस्तान से संबंध रखती थी और उन किताबों में से कोई नहीं बिकी थी ।

Bus Permits on Inter-State Routes

*110. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the guide-lines adopted by the Central Government with respect to Inter-State Bus Route permits;

(b) how far these guide-lines have been respected by States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to adopt uniform guide-lines to organise Inter-State bus route permits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Permits for operation of passenger buses on intra-State and inter-State routes are granted by Regional Transport Authorities of a State under powers given to them under Sections 48 and 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939.

Under Section 63-A, the Central Government can also empower the Inter State Transport Commission to grant inter-State permits. But such powers have not been conferred on the Commission so far.

No special instructions or directions have been issued by the Central Government in regard to the manner in which inter-State bus permits may be granted by the State and Regional Transport Authorities. The State Governments have been issuing permits on inter-Statal routes by mutual agreement as required by law. The matter, however, was mooted in the Transport Development Council in October, 1961, when the question of division of inter-State passenger traffic on such routes came up for consideration. It was recommended that the division of such traffic on such routes should be in proportion to the mileage falling within each State.

(b) The above guideline or criterion known as the 'Mileage Formula', is being generally followed by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories in sharing passenger traffic on inter-Statal routes between contiguous States, except in cases where by mutual agreement the States have themselves agreed to certain *ad hoc* arrangements on their inter-Statal routes.

In some cases, traffic is shared by the two States on a "Party" basis by mutual agreement. There are also examples where, by mutual agreement, an *ad hoc* settlement has been made between two or more States. In a few cases, where there were no agreements between the two States, the matter was settled on an *ad hoc* basis under he good offices of the Inter State Transport Commission.

The Delhi Administration had, however, represented that, in view of the special position of the Union Territory, the mileage formula should not be applied to Delhi and that it should

be given equal share with the neighbouring States. The Delhi Administration were accordingly given weightage of double the mileage in respect of three particular inter-State routes by the Inter State Transport Commission.

(c) With a view to bring in a uniform procedure of receiving applications for grant of regular passenger bus permits on inter-State routes and disposing them of, the Inter State Transport Commission have circulated certain suggestions to the State Governments in this respect. Emphasis on the desirability of following the mileage formula was also laid in the zonal meetings of Transport Commissioners held at Chandigarh, Bangalore and Bombay.

Study of Hindi in Schools in Madras

*111. SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI DEORAO PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Resolution of the Madras Assembly dropping the study of compulsory Hindi in Schools in Madras; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No official intimation regarding the Resolution in question has been received by the Government of India.

Strikes by Students

*112. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been large number of cases of strikes by students in the last two years;

(b) whether, in view of the fact that the frequent strikes by students have affected the academic standards, Government propose to take any action to prevent strikes by students and to ensure maintaining reasonable standards in all the Universities; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any measures to prevent exploitation of students for political purposes by the political parties?

THE MINITER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the number of student agitations in 1967 was less as compared to 1966.

(b) The University Grants Commission has been assisting Universities and colleges in implementing programmes of student welfare with a view to providing a congenial and wholesome atmosphere for study and research and to diverting students' attention from undersireable activities.

(c) There are no measures to prevent exploitation of students for political purposes. However, the Government are of the view that political tical parties should agree to desist from interference in the affairs of the Universities.

CLA. Funds

*113. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:

SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the allegations that certain indivduals and organisations in India had received C.I.A. money have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The report of the intelligence Bureau is still under examination.

Road Transport Corporation

*114. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Road Transport Corporations have been established;

(b) the contribution by Railways in each of these Corporations;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance this contriution from 20 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent to Kerala as has been allowed in the case of Maharashtra State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT 89/68.]

Strike by Haryana Government Employees

*115. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Haryana Government went on one day strike on 10-1-1968;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demands mainly concerned the grant of higher dearness allowance to the Haryana Government employees at the Central Government rates with effect from 1st May, 1967 and implementation of recommendations of Kothari Commission in respect of Haryana Teachers. After discussions with the various political leaders and representatives of the employees, the State Government had announced increased dearness allowance with effect from 1st December, 1967 and a further rise in dearness allowance with effect from 1-1-1968 The State Government also have accepted recommendations of the Kothari Commission and decided to implement the same from 1st December, 1967. The employees have, however, demanded that the increases sanctioned with effect from 1-12-1967 and 1.1.1968 should have retrospective effect from 1.5.1967 and 1.11.1967 respectively, as has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government in the case of their employees. This demand has not been accepted by the State Government.

Alleged Sale of India Girls Abroad

*116. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that young girls are taken out of the country and are sold as concubines to millionnaries in the Middle East;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). All States Governments and Union Territories, excepting the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have intimated that no such instance has come to their notice.

Replies when received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assam Reorganisation

*117. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI BERABRATA BARUA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by the Centre regarding the reorganisation of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commission of Enquiry into Communal Disturbances

*118. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission of inquiry appointed under Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 has submitted its report on communal disturbances including those in Hatia and Ranchi last year;

(b) if so, the main points of the report;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a), No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) While the Commission is expected to make a report on the diturbances at each place as it completes its inquiry in relation to that place and its first report is expected at an early date, it is not possible to indicate any definite time schedule.

Establishment of a Hotel at Bombay with Collaboration of Hiltons

*119. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADAURIA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conflicting reports in the Press about the hotel to

be set up in Bombay with the collaboration of M/s. Hiltons;

(b) if so, the actual position in regard to the licencing of this project; and

(c) the terms laid down by the Hiltons for collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention was drawn to Press reports that the proposed collaboration between Shiv Sagar Estate, Bombay and Hiltons Hotels, U.S.A. had been dropped. Since the proposed collaboration is still under consideration, the Government refuted the Press reports stating that a final decision would be announced soon.

(b) and (c). The terms of the proposed collaboration are under consideration of the Government.

"Assam for Assamese" Agitation

*120. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that violent "Assam for Assamese" agitation was held recently in Gauhati in which extensive damage was caused to the business houses and industrial establishments owned by the people of Bombay, Calcutta and from places other than Assam;

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry to find out if the agitaton is being masterminded by the Chiese or ther agents in India;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that such agitations do not spread to different parts of Assam or other States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFARS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Attention is invited to my statement made in the House on February 13, 1967.

(b) and (c). The State Government have constituted a Commission of Inquiry headed by a Judge of Assam and Nagaland High Court to inquire into the incidents.

(d) Necessary precautionary measures have been taken by the State Government.

Surrendra Overseas Ltd.

649. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any further action against the Surrendra Overseas Limited for cheating Gov. about rice import; and

(b) the reasons for not taking any action against the Directors of the company?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) (a) No action has so far been possib'e against the Company and the position still remains the same as explained in the answer given to Starred Question No. 484 on 6-12-67 viz. Government is still awaiting the Judgment of the Calcutta High Court on the writ petition filed by the Company.

(b) In accordance with the legal advice that legal action against the Company cannot be taken but the person who issued the circular letter in question can be proceeded against, necessary action has already been initiated against the concerned Director of the company by the Food Department.

केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को पुलिस सहायता

650. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 मार्च, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक किन राज्यों ने केन्द्र से उपद्रवों

का दमन करने के लिये अतिरिक्त पुलिस सहायता अथवा कानून और व्यवस्था का बहाल करने के लिये सैनिक सहायता की मांग की ;

(ख) किन राज्यों को यह सहायता दी गई और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपद्रवों का दमन करने तथा कानून और व्यवस्था को बहाल करने के लिए सेना का कहां, किन अवसरों पर, कैसे, किस हद तक और किस रूप में प्रयोग किया गया; और

(घ) किन स्थानों पर सेना को बुला कर तैयार रखा गया और उसके सक्रिय प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) 1-3-67 से 31-12-67 तक की अवधि में कानून और व्यवस्था कार्य हेतु असम, बिहार, राजस्थान पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, दिल्ली, गोवा, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा चण्डीगढ़ की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय पुलिस दल की सहायता मांगी। उन्हें आवश्यक पुलिस कुमक भेज दी गई।

(ग) और (घ). सिविल अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए बुलाई गई सेना के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

651. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य करने वाले भिन्न भिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो नियुक्ति से पहले हिन्दी जानते थे;

(ग) उन अहिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने हिन्दी अध्यापन योजना का लाभ उठाया तथा उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने शिक्षा पूरी कर ली है ;

(घ) 1 जनवरी, 1968 को उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या थी जो शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे थे ;

(ङ) प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी की शिक्षा दी जाती है ; और

(च) क्या हिन्दी की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के के कर्मचारियों को क्या-क्या प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार विभिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी I	19,022
श्रेणी II (राजपत्रित)	20,2444
श्रेणी II (अराजपत्रित)	13,018
श्रेणी III	11,43,790
श्रेणी IV	12,09,457

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1,83,770 (श्रेणी IV तथा औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त जिन के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य नहीं है)।

(ब) और (क). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-90/68]

(घ) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 31-10-67 को 32,326 कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण ले रहे थे।

(च) विवरण सभा पटल पर [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-90/68]

Air India's Inaugural Flights

652. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number, dates, destinations of Air India's inaugural flights during the year ending the 31st October, 1967;

(b) the names of guests with their occupations and designations given complimentary tickets for each flight;

(c) the cost per guest and the total cost of each flight;

(d) whether it is a fact that alcoholic drinks, ten-course meals and luxurious hotel accommodation with free conveyance were supplied to each guest; and

(e) the criteria by which these guests are chosen and the number and percentage of Government employees invited for such flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library*. See No. LT91/68].

Reported Secret Meeting of Marxist Communists

653. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the following news published in 'Jamasebak', Calcutta, dated the 3rd January, 1968;

"On 13th November, 1967 at Keshab Sen Street the Marxist Communists and B.H.S.F. at a secret meeting decided that as soon as the U. F. Government would fall, sabotage would be carried on in important places of Calcutta and the links between the city and the suburb would be ruptured"; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this matter and, if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (): Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Meeting of Afzal Beg with Prime Minister

654. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mirza Afzal Beg of Kashmir Plebiscite Front met the Prime Minister on the 29th December; 1967;

(b) whether he made any demand.

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME MINISTER AFFAIRS (SHRI CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No demands were made by him; but he suggested that the Government should enter into a dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues on Kashmir. He also referred to the need for Indo-Pak amity. These general suggestions did not call for any specific reaction from Government.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

655. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years an I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officer normally takes for being promoted from the date of posting to senior scale, to the post of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary;

(b) what percentage of aforesaid officers are not promoted for not keeping normally fit health;

(c) the total number of I.A.S. Officers in the country now in the junior scale, senior scale and working as Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries or on identical posts; and

(d) the percentage of the above that are deputed for work or other jobs in public sector undertakings or similar appointments where non-I.A.S. personnel are also eligible to work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Appointments to the post of Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Addl. Secretries and Secretaries, (ex-Secretaries in the super time scale) in the States and to the posts of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in the Government of India are not promotions for IAS Officers already drawing pay in the Senior scale. In the State they can be appointed as Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries soon after promotion to the Senior scale. For appointment to the posts of Joint Secretaries, Addl. Secretaries and Secretaries in the States this period varies from 6 to 10 years. Officers who have put in about 18 years, 24 years and 28 years of service have yet to be appointed respectively as Joint to be appointed respectively as Joint Secretaries under the Government of India. I.P.S. Officers are not appointed to these posts.

(b) Nil.

(c) There are no junior scale Officers working as Joint Secretaries and Addl. Secretaries or on identical posts. The total number of senior scale officers working on these posts is about 669.

(d) The percentage of above officers that are deputed in public sector undertakings or similar appointments is about 7.47 per cent.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

656. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present I.A.S. and I.P.S. scales of pay and the amounts paid as allowances to them when they work in junior, senior, select scale and in the State and Central Secretariats; and

(b) the above scales and allowances in 1950 and 1960?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). he information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-92/68.]

Ex-Gratia Assistance to Victims of Communal Riots

657. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3967 on the 13th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any States other than A.P. and M.P. have given ex-gratia financial assistance to communal riot victims;

(b) if so, the extent of aid given by each State; and

(c) the action taken by Bihar Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House [*Please in Library. See* No. LT/93/68].

(c) the information is being collected.

Foreign Trips by Nizam

658. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and specific dates of foreign visits made by the H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad during 1967 with the names of the countries, he visited during each trip;

(b) the reasons shown by the Nizam of Hyderabad (Prince Mukkarram Jah) on each visit abroad;

(c) the number of persons (their names and relationship with the Nizam) who accompanied the Nizam on each trip abroad during 1967; and

(d) the number and names of the persons in the family and employment of the Nizam of Hyderabad who held diplomatic passport during 1967?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The available information is given as under:

The following foreign trips were made by the present Nizam of Hyderabad during 1967:

(i) In February, 1967, to London for a period of 3 months to join his family. The visit was cut short on account of the death of the late Nizam on 24th February. 1967.

(ii) In June. 1967, to Switzerland for a period of one week to see his son who was unwell.

(iii) In November, 1967, to London in connection with the serious illness of his mother, the Princess of Berar, who was already there.

2. In November, 1967 Prince Muffakham Jah and the wife of Nizam also visited London.

3. During 1967 the Nizam of Hyderabad and his mother, the Princess of Berar, held diplomatic passports.

Chartered Air Flights

659. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chartered air flights engaged by the Nizam of Hyderabad during the year 1967 and the amount of hire charges paid on each flight;

(b) the type and seating capacity of the planes engaged and the number of persons aboard on each trip;

(c) the places of halt and destination and the route taken by such chartered flights; and

(d) the period of each chartered flight engaged by the Nizam during 1967?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No charter flights were authorised by the Civil Aviation Department for or on behalf of the Nizam of Hyderabad during 1967. The question of payment of any hire charges does not arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Moral Rearmament Association

660. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Moral Rearmament Association has opened an Asian Centre at Panchgani (Maharashtra) by spending nearly seventy five lakh rupees;

(b) whether at the opening ceremony foreigners from every continent had assembled in big numbers;

(c) whether they brought foreign money in considerable amount and they were allowed to move, mix and preach freely among the villagers;

(d) if so, whether Government have scrutinized the proposed programme of their project worth some crores of rupees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Facts are being ascertained.

People with English or Sindhi as Mother Tongue

661. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of people in the country whose mother tongue is (i) English and (ii) Sindhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): As per 1961 Census of India the number of persons in the country whose mother-tongue is (i) English, is 223,781; and (ii) Sindhi is 1,371,932.

मिजो लोगों से पकड़े गये हथियार

662. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :**
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में नागालैंड तथा मिजोलैंड में विद्रोहियों से पकड़े गये हथियारों की संख्या तथा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन क्षेत्रों में कितने विद्रोही मारे गये अथवा गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में हमारी पुलिस और सेना के कितने कर्मचारी मारे गये, घायल हुए अथवा अपहृत किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचनाओं वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-94/68]

Entry of Police in B.H.U. Campus

663. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police and P.A.C. entered the Banaras Hindu University campus on the 31st December, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the Police had taken permission from Vice-Chancellor to enter the campus; and

(c) if not, who permitted the Police to enter the campus?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

यूनेस्को द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाएं

664. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व की कौन कौन सी भाषायें यूनेस्को द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) क्या युनेस्को ने हिन्दी को भी मान्यता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यूनेस्को की कार्यवाही में भारत सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) यूनेस्को के महासम्मेलन की सरकारी भाषाएं—अरबी, चीनी, अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, हिन्दी, इतालियन, रूसी तथा स्पेनिश हैं। वैसे यहां सम्मेलन के काम काज की भाषाएं केवल अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, रूसी तथा स्पेनिश हैं। यूनेस्को सचिवालय मुख्यत: अंग्रेजी और फ्रेंच में काम करता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Exchange of Correspondence between Sheikh Abdullah and President of Pakistan

665. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the texts of the messages exchanged between Sheikh Abdullah and President Ayub Khan have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government have no information other than reports appearing in the Press about Sheikh Abdullah and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan having exchanged personal messages through the Pakistan High Commissioner in India.

(b) Government have not considered any action called for on the basis of these reports.

Sheikh Abdullah's Activities

666. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the activities of Sheikh Abdullah after his release;

(b) whether he is meeting foreign diplomats (including Pakistan High Commissioner) in India to solicit their support for his designs to internationalise the so-called Kashmir; dispute; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against his activities which are prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the activities of Sheikh Abdullah including his meetings with foreign diplomats, but not of what he has talked to them. It is premature to form any definite judgment on these activities of Sheikh Abdullah.

Book Entitled 'I was a C.I.A. Agent in India'

667. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book entitled 'I was a C.I.A. agent in India' which has been put up for sale by the C.P.I. in India has been banned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have been advised that the contents of the said book would not come within the mischief of any ordinary penal law.

Ambush by Mizo Hostiles

668. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six members of the Security Forces were killed and seven wounded in an exchange of fire with Mizo hostiles in the Chawngte are of Mizo hills on the night of the 27th December, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Mizo hostiles used light automatic Machine guns;

(c) if so, the details of the incident;

(d) the number of hostiles killed and captured;

(e) whether the hostile activities of the Mizos have further increased; and

(f) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). On 27th December, 1967 a patrol party of Security Forces, while approaching a hide-out of the hostiles in Mizo Hills, was fired upon. The hostiles also used light machine guns. In this operation, four personnel of the Security Forces were killed and three wounded. The casualties among the hostiles were five killed, eight wounded and three apprehended. Some arms and ammunition were recovered. The Security Forces have intensified their operations and the Mizo hostiles are avoiding contact with the Security Forces.

(f) A number of new security posts have been established and operations against the hostiles are in progress.

Arms Recovered from Mizos

669. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it it a fact that the Security Forces recovered a huge amount of arms and ammunition from the rebel Mizos in a series of encounters in the Mizo hill district on the 27th December, 1967; and

(b) if so, whether the ammunition and arms found were foreign made mainly from Chinese?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Arms and ammunition were recovered by the Security Forces in several encounters with the Mizo rebels in Mizo Hills District on 27th December, 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

Arming of Loyal Mizos

670. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to arm the people of the progressive protected villages in the Mizo Hills so that they could protect themselves against the atrocities of the hostiles;

(b) if so, the total arms and ammunition supplied to the people;

(c) the measures taken to see that their arms are not used against our own Forces; and

(d) whether any training has been imparted to those people before delivering arms to the people?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government have decided to provide assistance by way of arms and training to selected villagers in the Mizo Hills District, so that they

can protect themselves against attacks by the Mizo hostiles. Every possible care will be taken to see that this assistance is not misused.

It would not be in public interest to disclose details of the scheme relating to arms and ammunition, training, vigilance etc.

Re-Poll in West Bengal

671. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for a re-poll in West Bengal has been received from any source;

(b) the legal advice given to Government in this respect; and

(c) by what time a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Certain political parties and individuals have suggested a mid-term poll in West Bengal.

(b) No legal advice has been sought in the matter.

(c) The Central Government have no proposal regarding a mid-term poll in West Bengal under consideration.

Indian Science Congress

672. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering certain scheme to make the Indian Science Congress Association an effective organisation for the popularization of science and creating a scientific temper in the country;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to popularise science in the country;

(c) whether a proposal for adoption of regional languages for the propagation of science to teach the masses is also under consideration; and

(d) the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The present policy is that the regional languages should be the medium of instruction for all subjects including science. The policy is being implemented in stages by all States.

Sales Tax on Betel Leaf in Delhi

673. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether opinion of Law Ministry was sought by the Delhi Administration on the question whether Pan selling was a manufacturing industry in relation to their proposal to impose Sales Tax on betel leaf;

(b) what is Government's view in regard to this question;

(c) whether Government have approved the Delhi Administration's proposal to impose Sales Tax on betel leaf in Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government have gone into the practicability and desirability of enforcement of this tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration desired to have the opinion of the Ministry of Law on the point whether betel leaf can be said to have undergone a process of manufacture when it is made into "pan" for chewing. They were advised that prepared "pan" cannot be said to have undergone such a process.

(c) and (d). Betel leaf is at present exempt from sales tax but prepared "pan" is not exempt. No proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration for imposing Sales Tax on betel leaf.

Cases pending in High Courts

674. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending before the High Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into the delays in disposing of cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several remedial measures have been suggested to the State authorities for implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

Impartiality of Judiciary

675. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statements made by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad criticising the functioning and impartiality of the judiciary and certain provisions of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to allay the doubts in the minds of the public created by such statements from people in authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is learnt that Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad's statement was the subject matter of a petition before the Kerala High Court and that on 9th February, 1968 the Kerala High Court found Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad guilty of contempt of court.

(c) Government do not consider that any special steps are necessary as the existing laws already provide for remedial action.

Election of Governors

676. SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad Chief Minister of Kerala, that time has come for amendment of the Constitution providing for election of Governors like those of President and Vice-President;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up any high powered special commission to examine these questions in detail in view of the changed political set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) and (c). The Constituent Assembly had specifically gone into the question whether the Governor should be elected or appointed by the President and ultimately decided that the Governor should be appointed by the President. Government do not consider that any change is called for in

the existing provisions of the Constitution and do not, therefore, propose to set up any commission to examine this matter.

Committees/Commissions

677. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commissions and Committees appointed by the various Departments|Ministries of the Government of India during the last five years; and

(b) whether the Commissions and Committees in question have completed their reports and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to available information 419 Commissions/Committees had been appointed during the last 5 years upto 26-7-67.

(b) Most of the Committees and Commissions have submitted their reports. It is for the authority which appointed the remaining Committees/Commissions to fix dates, wherever possible, for submission of their reports having regard to all relevant circumstances.

"अनुवाद सेल"

678. **श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :**
श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा (संशोधन) विधेयक पास होने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा मन्त्रालयों मे अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने के लिये अनुवाद सैल खोले गए हैं;

(ख) उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह व्यवस्था पहले ही विद्यमान है तथा शेष विभागों में ये सैल कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में अनुवाद सैल चलाने के लिये पर्याप्त धन जुटाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस बारे में निर्देश अभी जारी किये जाने हैं।

(ख) लगभग सभी मन्त्रालयों और निभागों में कुछ थोड़ा स्टाफ पहले से ही है राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों का पालन करने के लिये इस स्टाफ को यथा योग्य बढ़ाना होगा।

(ग) जो निर्देश जारी किये जा रहे हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करने के बाद आवश्यक निधि की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

679. **श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :**
श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों के कार्यालयों और अनुभागों मे कार्य करने वाले उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो हिन्दी में कार्य कर सकते हैं और उन शाखाओं तथा अनुभागों की प्रतिशतता क्या है जहां एक भी ऐसा कर्मचारी नहीं है जिसे हिन्दी का इतना ज्ञान प्राप्त हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उन 1,83,770 कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त, जिन्हें हिन्दी का ज्ञान पहले से था, निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी की एक या एक से अधिक परीक्षाएं पास कर ली हैं :—

हिन्दी की परीक्षाएं	1,94,866
हिन्दी टंकण	7,194
हिन्दी आशुलेखन	1,163
योग :	2,03,223

जिन शाखाओं तथा अनुभागों में एक भी कर्मचारी को हिन्दी का काम चलाऊ ज्ञान नहीं, उनसे सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी करने में लगने वाला व्यय और परिश्रम अपेक्षित परिणाम से कहीं अधिक होगा।

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना

680. **श्री तुलशीदास जाधव** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे प्रशिक्षण के बाद उन्हें हिन्दी में कार्य करने के अवसर दिये जाते हैं ताकि वे हिन्दी में कार्य करने की अपनी दक्षता बढ़ा सकें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन एक या एक से अधिक परीक्षाएं पास कर चुके हैं उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

हिन्दी की परिक्षाएं	1,94,866
हिन्दी टंकण	7,194
हिन्दी आशुलेखन	1,163
जोड :	2,03,223

(ख) यह शिक्षण देने का उद्देश्य केवल यही नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी, यदि चाहें, तो हिन्दी में काम कर सकें, बल्कि यह भी है कि वे दूसरे लोगों द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखा गई बात समझ सकें। प्राप्त ज्ञान के उपयोग करने के अवसर, जो पहले से विद्यमान हैं, राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन से और बढ़ जायेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Brain Drain

681. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI K. HALDER:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Technical brain-drain continues unabated and most of the Engineers who do not return from abroad are first class qualified persons; and

(b) if so, the steps government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to the information available from the National Register of C. S. I. R., there is no significant difference between the number of first class engineering graduates who remain abroad and who return to India after their studies.

(b) The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India:

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and

technologists returning from abroad till they are suitably absorbed.

(ii) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(v) Creation of supernumerary posts in all approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

Abolition of Privy Purses

682. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the question of abolition of privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of Indian States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is the Government's intention to abolish privy purses and privileges of Rulers.

(b) A final decision regarding the details has not yet been taken.

Police Organisation in Delhi

683. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has sent a proposal to the Central Government for making substantial changes in the Police organisation of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to make the Police Force of the Union Territory of Delhi a part of the Central Reserve Police; and

(c) if so, whether the implications of such a move have been considered in all their aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Delhi Administration have made some suggestions for improving the working of the police organisation of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ambushing By Mizos

684. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times C.R.P. personnel were ambushed by the

Mizo hostiles between Aijal Silchar during the last one year;

(b) whether the Mizo Tribes are permitted to carry arms openly, and if so, whether this is one of the reasons for the ambushes that C.R.P. has to face; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The C.R.P. personnel were ambushed eight times by Mizo hostile between Aijal and Silchar during the year 1967.

(b) No, Sir. All licence holders had been directed to deposit their arms with police or nearest Military post which they are reported to have done.

(c) Does not arise.

Burning of National Flag in Madras

685. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an incident in Madras on the 10th January, 1968 when the National Flag on the Fort St. George was reported to have been torn down; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to put down such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government

Concord Aircrafts

686. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has decided to cancel the orders for Concord aircrafts;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to cancellation the Air-India will lose whole amount deposited as advance; and

(d) if so, the total amount deposited?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (d). Air-India had not placed orders for the purchase of Concord aircraft, but had reserved delivey position for two such aircraft with a deposit of $5.00 lakhs. No final decision has been taken by Air-India so far to cancel the agreement reserving the delivery positions

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by I.A.C. Non-Technical Staff

687. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 2,700 non-technical staff of the Indian Airlines Corporation went on a strike on the 15th January, 1968;

(b) whether their demands have been looked into;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) the estimated loss suffered as a result of the strike?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes; 2,179 non-technical employees of Indian Airlines Corporation went on strike on 15-1-1968.

(b) and (c). The demand of the employees was that a letter issued by the managemnet of Delhi Area on the 13th January, 1968 banning the holding of meetings in the office premises, should be withdrawn. The management explained the correct import of the letter to the representatives of the Union. The strike was called off on 20-1-68.

(d) No loss was suffered by the Corporation as a result of the strike as no services were cancelled.

Admission to Delhi Engineering College

688. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to gradually shut down some Polytechnics and restrict admission to the Delhi College of Engineering because of a glut of Engineers in the capital;

(b) if so, whether the causes of the glut of engineers have been analysed; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. The general question of how the present technical education facilities should be regulated will be considered as soon as definite indications are available regarding the demand for technical personnel for the Five Year Plans.

(b) The present unemployment is apparently due to recession in industry and slowing down of Fourth Five Year Plan Projects.

(c) The ways and means of utilising available trained technical personnel are under consideration.

Expansion of Airports

689. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airport Expansion Panel has submitted its interim report on the expansion of the four international airports in the country;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Committee's interim report is expected in March, 1968.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Civil Defence Training to Students

690. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to make the training in civil defence compulsory for students;

(b) if so, when the proposal will be given a practical shape; and

(c) whether this will apply to the students of all the States and the

school or college stage from which the training will be made compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A scheme of National Service for university students is under formulation. It is proposed to include Civil Defence Training as one of the options in the scheme.

Kerala Bill to give Powers to Food Committees

691. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI RANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government are going ahead with a Bill to give powers to certain Food Committees although the Central Government have refused to clear the legislation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been stated by the Government of Kerala that the Kerala Civil Supplies Popular Committees Bill has been published prior to its introduction in the next meeting of the State Legislature.

(b) While the Government of India regret the decision of the State Government, they would prefer to await further developments.

Shipping Service between India and Latin-America Countries

692. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a direct shipping service between India and Latin-American countries is going to be operated in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the benefits to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) There is at present no proposal for starting a direct shipping service between India and South America.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में अन्धों के लिये संस्था

693. **श्री रामजी राम :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में नई दिल्ली की अन्धों के लिये एक संस्था में अन्धे युवकों को बहुत पीटा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह सब सच है कि न तो उन्हें तीन दिन के लिये भोजन दिया गया था न ही पीटने के कारण घायल हो जाने पर उन्हें उपचार के लिये अस्पताल ले जाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घटना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय] में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी०--109/68]

Hotel Development Loans

694. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the terms of Hotel Development Loans to be given to the Indian hotels; and

(b) if not, when the terms are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions for grant of loans to Hotels have been decided. The Rules will issue shortly.

Catering in Aircraft

695. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken by his Ministry to improve catering on the Aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The following steps have been taken to improve catering on the aircraft:—

Indian Airlines:

The Corporation have appointed 6 experienced Catering Officers to effect strict supervision over the quality of meals. They are being given further specialised training in the line. Services of a catering expert are also being utilised for advice in the composition of vegetarian meals.

Air-India:

Fresh tenders are being invited for catering supplies ex-Bombay and Delhi with a view to improving the quality of the meals uplifted.

Officers with catering qualifications have been recruited. These officers carry out surprise checks and also give advice on preparation of meals. Appointment of a Foreign Catering Expert is also contemplated for improvement of Continental food. The Catering Officers at Indian airports are given training in the Institutes of catering.

दिल्ली में मकान का गिरना

696. **श्री शारदा नन्द :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के धर्मपुरा मोहल्ले में एक मकान के गिर जाने की गम्भीर घटना की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये आयोग द्वारा 31 मई, 1967 को प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन के बारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को कोई प्रतिकर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अन्तिम निर्णय दिल्ली प्रशासन को लेना है। वे कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर नगर निगम के प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ग) कमीशन ने कोई सिफारिश मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों के बारे में नहीं की है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Book Entitled 'Indian Examiner'

697. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bishop of Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh has

published a book called the 'Indian Examiner';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said book is full of passages hurting and calculated to hurt the feelings of Hindus and has, at one place, said 'excepting small girls', there exists no virgin at all in Hinduism; and

(c) whether Government propose to proscribe it and take suitable action against the author?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Crime Situation in Delhi

698. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime situation in the Union Territory of Delhi has become acute and is posing a threat to the life and property of the citizens;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of crimes that are occuring almost everyday go undetected;

(c) if so, whether Government have thought of probing into the situation and strengthening the Police force; and

(d) whether it is a fact that political patronage to the criminals has been hindering effective detection of the crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir. There has not been any increase under the various heads of crime in the Capital except under the Local and Special laws which indicate increased vigilance on the part of the Police.

(b) Of the 17,422 cases under I.P.C. referred to the Delhi Police during the year 1967, 8,389 cases were so far untraced.

(c) The Crime situation is being constantly reviewed by the Delhi Administration and suitable remedial measures are taken from time to time to keep it under control. Recently a number of schemes have been sanctioned for the purpose of modernising the Delhi Police by providing better communication facilities and scientific aids to investigation of crime.

(d) No such incident has come to the notice of Government.

Beatles and Hippies

699. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of "beatles" and "hippies" have arrived in the country in recent weeks;

(b) whether Government have examined the impact of the "beatles" on the Indian youth;

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government in preventing the Indian youth following the ways of "beatles";

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of complaints have been received regarding the anti-social activities of hippies; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A number of foreigners with an unconventional mode of dress and behaviour have been visiting India in recent months.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). There have been occasional complaints of misbehaviour. There have also been some specific cases of violation of law. Appropriate action was taken in all such cases. Apart from taking action under law, vigilance against undesirable activities has been intensified.

Free Education upto Higher Secondary

700. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to introduce free and compulsory Education for all children upto the Higher Secondary stage; and

(b) if so, whether Government will have to subsidise the State Governments in this regard and if so what would be amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The plan of the Government is to introduce free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 in the first instance. According to the information available education upto high|higher secondary stage is free in the following States:—

Andhra Pradesh (for girls only)
Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala (for Muslim girls only)
Madhya Pradesh (for girls only)
Madras
Mysore
Orissa (for girls only)
Uttar Pradesh (for girls only).

(b) Provision of free and compulsory education is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, if the scheme is included in the State Plan, advantage can be taken of the available Central Assistance.

Survey for Tourism by Pacific Area Travel Association

701. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI GEORGE FENANDES:
SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey by the Pacific Area Tourist Association has revealed that India was likely to loose a large number of U.S. tourists because of unfavourable conditions; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the drawbacks referred to in survey and to create a favourable impression on the minds of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Tourism is at present examining the results of the Survey and intends to take steps in close co-operation with State Governments and various segments of the travel trade to make appropriate improvements.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

702. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :** क्या **परिवहन और नौवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के चौड़ा करने तथा उनमें सुधार करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सड़कों की बुरी दशा के परिणामस्वरूप उन पर यातायात कम चलता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग की 16 69 मील की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई में से लगभग 130 मील मे दोहरी गलियों की चौड़ाई हो गई है। चतुर्थ योजना प्रारूप में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग संख्या 3 (आगरा-बम्बई) और राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग संख्या 6 (धूलिया नागपुर-कलकत्ता सड़क) की 438 मील की अतिरिक्त लम्बाई को दोहरी गलियों में चौड़ा करने का, राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग 3 की 219 मीलों की सतह को सशक्त करने का और रा० मु० मा० 25 (लखनऊ-कानपुर-शिवपुरी सड़क) में चिकने स्तर की व्यवस्थान का विचार है। जैसे ही योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा और धन की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी इन कार्यों को शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). सड़कों की खराब दशा के फलस्वरूप यातायात का आवागमन अवश्य धीमा हो जायेगा। सामान्यतः सब दोष ठीक कर दिये जाते हैं जब सड़कों की मरम्मत और देखरेख की जाती है।

Official Languages Act

703. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI G. S. DHILLON

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued instructions to the various Ministries and Departments on the use of English and Hindi to comply with the requirements of the Official Languages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary administrative instructions are under preparation.

Seminar on Centre State Relations

704. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 2-day seminar on Centre-State relations sponsored by the Indian School of Social Sciences and held at Trivandrum in the middle of January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made and conclusions arrived at in the said Seminar and Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the Press on the Seminar. Matters relating to Centre-State relations are being studied by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

D.T.U.

705. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Undertaking had been running at a loss of more than a lakh of rupees per month during the last eight months since April, 1967;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this loss; and

(c) the steps taken to make this Undertaking a profitable venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The revenue receipts of

the Delhi Transport Undertaking and payments made by it during the last eight months since April, 1967 are given below:—

Receipts	Rs. 418.65 lakhs
Payments	Rs. 402.18 lakhs

These payments, however, do not include the loan repayments and interest liabilities amounting to Rs. 129.94 lakhs of the Undertaking for the year 1967-68, which are chargeable to Revenue and also other adjustments which are normally carried out on final closure of the Accounts.

(b) The present position is due to the following reasons:—

(i) Increased cost of operation resulting from the rise in excise duty and tax on petroleum products, spare parts etc.

(ii) The revision of pay scales as a result of 2nd Pay Commission's recommendations and subsequent rises in dearness allowance.

(iii) Enhancement in the road tax by State Government.

(iv) No corresponding rise in fares after May, 1964.

(c) The Undertaking proposes to introduce Epress Services on a limited scale from the next financial year with a surcharge of 5 Paise per ticket per passenger. The amount of income from this source is yet to be estimated.

Foreign Exchange Allotment for Minor and Intermediate Ports

706. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the development of minor and intermediate Ports during the First, Second and Third Plans, State-wise; and

(b) the amount utilised by each State, Plan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

राज्यों में निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा

707. **श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा निशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य कर दी है ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों ने ऐसी व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की है; और

(ग) वे प्राथमिक शिक्षा कब तक निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य कर देंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (ग). सभी राज्य सरकारों ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क कर दिया है, केवल पश्चिम बंगाल अपने सभी शहरी इलाकों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क करने में असमर्थ रहा है।

जहां तक अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने इसके लिए कानून बना दिया है।

Development of Temples and Mounments at Bhubaneshwar

708. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for the development and improvement of

temples and monuments in Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) under Part II schemes;

(b) the total estimate for these schemes;

(c) the progress made so far in implementing these projects; and

(d) the reasons for delay in implementation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Details regarding improvements to be effected around the temples at Bhubaneswar are awaited from the State Government. The allocation of funds and commencement of work on the schemes can only take place when details become available.

Development of Udaigiri Ratnagiri Complex

709. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for the development of Udaigiri-Ratnagiri Complex to attract more tourists in Orissa have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the money spent so far; and

(c) the estimate for these development schemes, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Scheme-wise details for tourist development relating to the Udaigiri and Ratnagiri complex are awaited from the State Government. A tentative provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under Part II of the Tourism Plan.

Tourist Facilities at Konarak

710. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Part I Central Schemes for integrated development of tourists facilities at Konarak in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total estimate for the same;

(c) whether any work has started under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Details regarding the integrated project to provide tourist facilities in Konarak are still to be finalised, and the provision of funds will be made when this has been done.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bhubaneshwar Aerodrome

711. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new runway has been constructed at Bhubaneshwar aerodrome recently;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether this new runway has been constructed for landing of Dakotas or other bigger planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. One of the existing runway has been strengthened at a cost of Rs. 15.42 lakhs.

(c) The strengthened runway is suitable for operations by Viscount and similar types of aircraft.

Scholarships for Study Abroad

712 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships given to the scholars in Orissa by

the Education Ministry for studies abroad during the financial year 1966-67 and 1967-68 and;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of India for these scholarships in these two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a)	Year	Number of scholarships given
	1966-67	4
	1967-68	7
	1967-68	Nil
	1967-68	Nil

Cochin Port

713. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding silting of the Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the defects noticed in the Cochin Port in this respect;

(c) whether Government have any programme to remove these defects; and

(d) if so, when exactly Government expect to get the present defects remedied?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) The Cochin Port authorities have been unable, for sometime past to undertake the requisite dredging in the inner channel and the berths on account of the insufficiency of their dredging fleet.

(c) Remedial measures are under way. The dredger 'Lady Willingdon' was worked on double shift of twelve hours each for dredging the inner channel for four months from 4-9-67. A second-hand dredger 'Gunga' has recently been acquired by the Cochin Port Trust from the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Tenders have been received for the acquisition of a new Suction Dredger and a Grab Hopper Dredger and are under scrutiny by the Port Trust. Specifications for a new Bucket Dredger are being drawn up by the Port Trust.

(d) It is hoped that, with the acquisition of dredger 'Gunga' and the proposed acquisition of the new derging craft, the Port authorities will be able to meet their dredging commitments and overcome the problem of siltation. It is, however, difficult to indicate any precise time-limit by which the defects would be completely remedied.

Bridge over River Ganga at Ghazipur

714. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4108 on the 13th December 1967 regarding bridge over river Ganga at Ghazipur and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the decision of Uttar Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The views of the Government of Uttar Pradesh were intimated by the State Chief Minister recently and the matter is now being examined further in the light of those views.

संयुक्त सदाचार समिति

715. **श्री सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1963 में तत्कालीन गृह-मंत्री ने दो वर्ष की अवधि में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये अपनी अध्यक्षता में एक संयुक्त सदाचार समिति बनाई थी ;

(ख) इस समिति ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 'एम' ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली में स्थित इस समिति के कार्यालय पर दो भिन्न भिन्न दलों के ताले लगे हुये है और मामला न्यायाधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विवाद का कारण क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) से (घ). संयुक्त सदाचार समिति गैर सरकारी संस्था है ; उसकी गतिविधियां और मामले सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आते हैं ।

Foreign Tourists who visited India during International Tourist Year

717. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the tourists who visited India during International Tourism Year were not shown the hospitality they expected;

(b) wheher it is also a fact that Mr. Henry S. Rassmussen of Los Angeles has advised that tourists from that country should stay away from India in view of the harassment shown to them and another tourist a painter from Germany, had said that the people of India were terrible; and

(c) if so, the causes of complaint and the steps taken to create a really healthy atmosphere for foreign visitors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Every effort is made to show courtesy to tourists at all times, but they come into contact with many different people and it is possible that individuals may have met with occasional discourtesy.

(b) Complaints have been received from time to time and these are investigated, but no data is available on the particular complaints mentioned. However, for every complaint there are many expressions of appreciation about the friendly hospitality received, and the varied beauty, natural and monumental, in India.

(c) Irrespective of complaints, a continuing effort is being made to improve facilities and to bring home to the general public the need for each individual to take an interest to looking after foreign visitors. In fact this was one of the main purposes of the International Tourist Year celebrations in 1967.

Central Government Consumers Co-operative Stores

718. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Consumer Cooperative Stores has ceased to benefit its customers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that either the essential commodities are normally not available at all and if

they are, the prices are higher than prevailing in the private market; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to overhaul them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No Sir. The various stores run by by the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society are rendering useful service to Central Government employees by way of providing essential commodities at reasonable rates. There is no reason to believe that the store have ceased to benefit its customers.

(c) Arrangements have been made recently to have a survey carried out of the working of the Society and its Stores with a view to effecting such improvements as may be necessary.

Accommodation for Schools in Delhi

719. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools in the capital are being run in tents;

(b) whether any schools housed in buildings still have tented annexes where classes are held in semi-darkness without any arrangements for lights and where only junior classes with students in the age group of 10 to 12 are hustled; and

(c) what steps are under way to rid tented schools of these failings and how long it will take to provide buildings for these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

American Tourists

720. SHRI KUNWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in newspapers to the effect that American tourists do not like to come to India;

(b) if so, the steps taken to find the causes thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote tourism during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This is contained in a Survey published recently by PATA (Pacific Area Travel Association).

(b) The Department of Tourism is at present examining the results of the Survey and intends to take effective measures in close co-operation with State Governments and various segments of the travel trade, to make appropriate improvements.

(c) The Government, as part of their policy to promote better facilities, have been taking steps from time to time to improve reception arrangements, provide better transport and hotel accommodation, and minimise the factors creating unfavourable impressions.

Arrests under Unlawful Activities Act

721. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL.
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons who have been

arrested|detained under the Unlawful Activities Act, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act does not contain any provision which would enable the Centre or State Governments to detain any person without trial. No person has been arrested so far in connection with offences punishable under this Act.

Dredger for Kerala

722. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked for the allotment of a dredger for their use;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) when Government expect to send a dredger to Kerala;

(d) whether Kerala Government have asked for a dredger of their own; and

(e) the other States who have their own dredger?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have acquired a fleet of two Cutter Suction Dredgers to attend to the needs of the minor ports. Their use, however, depends upon the availability of ancillary equipment like pipelines and|or hopper barges for the discharge of the dredged material. The first set of pipeline is expected to be received by September 1968 and the second by January 1969. The barges are expected to be received during the second half of 1968. The request of the Government of Kerala can be considered only after the ancillary equipment is received.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) None of the State Governments, at present, have seagoing dredgers of the type which Kerala Government has proposed to acquire. However, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore have small dredgers capable of internal dredging in the harbour.

Allocation for Shipping

723. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount out of the total allocation for Shipping during the Third Five Year Plan which remained unspent at the end of the Plan; and

(b) whether Government have allowed this provision to be carried over to the subsequent years after the end of the Third Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Although the allocation visualised in the Third Plan for expansion of shipping tonnage was Rs. 51 crores, the corresponding budget provision made in the 5 years of the Plan was only Rs. 36.86 crores and the whole of this amount was spent by advancing it to the Shipping Development Fund Committee for giving loans for acquisition of ships. The question of carrying forward any unspent balance to subsequent years did not, therefore, arise.

Calicut Aerodrome

724. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Chief Minister has asked the Central Government to expedite sanction for the construction of the Calicut aerodrome;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) when it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the difficult resources position the available funds are proposed to be earmarked for different airport projects in order of priorities. The priorities are now being worked out by an Aerodrome Planning Group set up by this Ministry for this purpose. A decision as to the priority to be accorded to Calicut is likely to be reached shortly on the basis of the report of this Group. It is expected that Calicut will receive adequate priority.

Port Development in Kerala

725. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have asked for the utilisation of the unspent amount of the Third Plan during the subsequent years in respect of allotments under 'Port Development';

(b) if so, whether Government of India have given the necessary sanction therefor; and

(c) the amount which would be available to the Kerala Government for being utilised during the subsequent years?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The approved outlay for the development of minor ports in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period under the Central Sector was Rs. 155.65 lakhs. Against this, loans amounting to Rs. 70.44 lakhs were granted to the State Government during the Third Five Year Plan period, leaving a spill-over of Rs. 85.21 lakhs. The Govt. of Kerala asked for a sum of Rs. 156.93 lakhs for completing all the spill-over works based on the revised estimated cost of those works. As Central Assistance in the form of loans to the State Government is restricted to the commitment originally made, the Government of Kerala is entitled only to the balance of Rs. 85.21 lakhs for the execution of the spill-over works. Of this, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was given to the State Government during 1966-67. The resultant balance of Rs. 60.25 lakhs will be available by way of Central Assistance to the State Government during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, subject to the availability of funds and the progress of expenditure.

कांग्रेस का हैदराबाद अधिवेशन

726. **श्री रामचरण :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल में हैदराबाद में हुए कांग्रेस के 71वें अधिवेशन के लिये बहुत सी सुविधायें प्रदान की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

सेवानिवृत अधिकारियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

727. **श्री रामचरण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश उच्च पदाधिकारियों को उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद पुनर्नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है जब कि सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद पुनर्नियुक्त निम्न पदों के अधिकारियों की संख्या बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उससे कर्मचारियों में भारी असन्तोष पैदा होता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसी भी अधिकारी को 58 वर्ष की आयु के बाद सेवा में न रखने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) वर्तमान निर्देशों के अधीन आयु अधिवर्षता के बाद सेवाविधि मे वृद्धि/पुनर्नियुक्ति के प्रस्तावों पर साधारणतया विचार नहीं किया जाता है । विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में सेवाविधि में वृद्धि पुनर्नियुक्ति की जा सकती है पर किसी भी स्थिति में गैर तकनीकी गैर वैज्ञानिक पदों पर 60 वर्ष की आयु के उपरान्त तथा वैज्ञानिक/तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को 62 वर्ष की आयु के उपरान्त ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। सेवाविधि में वृद्धि/पुनर्नियुक्ति की स्वीकृति देने में सर्वोपरि विचार यह रखा जाता है कि ऐसा करना स्पष्ट रूप से सार्वजनिक हित में हो । सेवानेधि में वृद्धि/पुनर्नियुक्ति के औचित्य को सिद्ध करते हुए सार्वजनिक हित की परिधि के अन्दर किसी मामले को लाने के लिये निम्नलिखित दो शर्तों में से एक शर्त यह भी पूरी करनी आवश्यक है :—

(i) कि अन्य अधिकारी कार्य-भार संभालने के लिये काफी परिपक्व नहीं है, अथवा (ii) कि निवृत होने वाला अधिकारी विशिष्ट योग्यता का है ।

इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि निम्न श्रेणियों मे अधिकारियों की संख्या की तुलना में उच्च पदों पर आसीन अधिकारियों की संख्या कम है उच्च पदों पर आसीन अधिकारियों की संख्या का अनुपात जो अपने कुल पदों की संख्या पर पुनर्नियुक्ति किये गये हैं वह संख्या निम्न पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों की तुलना में अधिक होगी ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

जवाहर ज्योति से तेल की चोरी

728. **श्री रामचरण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन मूर्ति नई दिल्ली में जवाहर ज्योति से तेल की चोरी करते हुए कुछ कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् फिर भी तीन मूर्ति भवन में दैनिक मजूरी पर

नियुक्त दो कर्मचारियों को 9/10-1-1968 की रात मे तीन मूर्ति गलि के समीप जब कि उनके पास सरसों के तेल का एक टिन था रिहासत मे लिया गया ।

(ख) चूंकि कर्मचारी तेल के टिन की मलकियत का कोई सबूत दे सकने में असफल रहे, उनके विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379/411 के अधीन अपराध का मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है ।

Statements of Yuri Modin

729. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have succeeded in getting a copy of the statement of Mr. Yuri Modin, a former Soviet Embassy Staff in New Delhi to find out his association in interfering with the Fourth General Elections;

(b) whether enquiry into the allegations of Soviet interference with the Fourth General Election has been completed; and

(c) whether Government would place a copy of the report of the enquiry on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government are not aware of the statement made by Mr. Yuri Modin.

(b) The report of the Intelligence Bureau regarding the use of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes is still under examination.

(c) The report is a secret document and will not be placed on the Table of the House.

Foreign Funds for C.P.I.

730. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 11-12-1967 that a section of the Communist Party in India gets liberal aid from the People's Republic of China and other fraternal communist countries under the "International Action Fund";

(b) whether it is also a fact that large flow of foreign capital goes in the aid of those who are employed by the party on subversive and anti-national activities;

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The reports which the Government have on this subject are of such a nature that it would not be in public interest to disclose them.

"Gopala Sena" in Kerala

731. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marxist Wing of the Communist Party has set up "Gopala Sena" in Kerala which is a para-military organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ex-members of the Malabar Special Police Force have been engaged to impart training to these volunteers; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Communist Party (Marxist) have formed a volunteer corps in Kerala. Government have no information whether it is called "Gopala Sena".

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल

732. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1505 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटना के निकट गंगा नदी पर एक स्थायी अथवा पीपों का अस्थायी पुल बनाने की योजना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): जैसा लोक सभा में 6 जून, 1967 को लिखित प्रश्न संख्या 1505 के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिये बिहार सरकार मुख्यतः संबंधित है क्योंकि वह राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है। पता चला है कि पुल के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान के चुनाव के लिये उन्होंने जिस जांच का प्रबन्ध किया था उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और वे उसकी परीक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

Jayanti Shipping Company

733. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 872 on the 30th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the shares held by Dr. Dharam Teja, his wife and other relations in the Jayanti Shipping Company and how they were paid, has been held; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The enquiry is still in progress and certain legal issues are involved. It has, therefore, not been possible to reach any final conclusion so far.

(b) Does not arise.

"India, India" by Lisa Hobbs

735. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a book titled "India, India" by Lisa Hobbs, published by M|s. Mc Graw-Hill has been banned for sale in India by the authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria for banning the sale of books?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Central Government have not so far issued any order banning the book "India, India" by Lisa Hobbs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sale of a book may be banned if it attracts the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961, or section 99A of Criminal Procedure Code or Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.

Rourkela Disturbances

736. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were promulgated at Rourkela on the 14th January, 1968 following the incidents on the 13th and 14th of January, 1968;

(b) whether some dozens of people were also arrested in that connection;

(c) whether these incidents allegedly resulted from an article in a local periodical; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to punish those responsible and to prevent repetition of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The agitation was due to publication of an article in "Desh", a Bengali weekly of Calcutta,.

(d) Anti-Social elements were rounded up and Peace Committees were formed to restore normalcy.

Development of Places in Dharbhanga District

737. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge congregations of people take place at Ahalyashan near Kamsaul Station (North-Eastern Railway) in Darbhanga District of Bihar and at Goutam Kund, several times in a year;

(b) whether Government propose to develop these two places as tourist centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal before the Department of Tourism to develop Ahalyashan and Goutam Kund as tourist centres; nor will it be possible due to the limited funds available to include the development of these places in the Tourism Plan at present.

Development of Bisfi

738. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop Bisfi, the birth place of the 13th Century Maithili poet, Vidyapati and Jagban, the historic residence of one of the most ancient philosophers of the world Jagnabalkya, both falling in Bisfi Black of Darbhanga Distt. of Bihar, near Kamtaul Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Princes Zanaida Rachevsky

739. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Princess Zanaida Rachevsky, an American national of Russian origin, was ordered to leave Darjeeling in the third week of November, 1967 but her stay, on request had been extended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether she disappeared from Darjeeling and a search for her where abouts was ordered and she was found in Madras;

(d) whether she was accompanied by an Englishman if so, the exact identity of the Englishman; and

(e) whether Government have found out her activities while she was in India if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). Princess Zanaida Rachevsky was asked to leave India by the 15th November, 1967 but was subsequently allowed by the local authorities to remain in Darjeeling till the 31st December, 1967 to enable her to make arrangements to leave. She left Darjeeling with one Mr. Wood,

an Englishman, on the 25th December 1967 and proceeded to Madras, from where she left India on the 8th January, 1968. No report has been received that she had engaged in undesirable activities.

Effect on Tourism by U.S. Restrictions on Dollars

740. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present restrictions put by the U.S. authorities on Dollar are likely to affect tourism in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage foreign tourists to visit India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No restrictions have so far been placed by the U.S. authorities on foreign travel, but the President of the United States in a recent speech appealed to American citizens to defer for two years all non-essential travel beyond the western hemisphere. It is too early to estimate the effect of this appeal and of any possible restrictions that may hereafter be placed on tourist visits to India.

(b) It is proposed to continue promotional activities as planned, and to expand these over the next few years.

Improvement of College Education

741. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to suggest measures for improvement of college education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has examined these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are many and are contained in the report of the Committee which has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was decided to refer the report to the Education Commission (1964-66) for consideration. In the meantime, the Commission has decided to liberalize the scope and pattern of assistance to colleges for certain schemes during the Fourth Plan. While the question of establishing autonomous colleges is still under consideration, it has been decided to appoint small Committees to examine and consider the present achievements, programmes of development, etc., of the colleges of Meerut, Rajasthan and Delhi Universities in the first instances.

Detenues Released after Lifting of Emergency

742. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number detenues released after the lifting of Emergency throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of them were re-arrested just after their release;

(c) the total number of re-arrested detenues State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for their re-arrest?

(a) to (d). A statement giving available information is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-95/08.)

Regional Languages for U.P.S.C. Examination

743. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURAY:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Union Public Service Commission in switching over to regional languages as media for the recruitment tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a start is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Commission have made some progress in the preparatory work necessary for the introduction of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule as alternative media, at the option of the candidates, for the combined competitive examinations. The additional staff has been appointed and equipment like typewriters etc. is being secured. Qualified examiners, preferably having knowledge of more than one language, are being located.

Both the Government and the Commission are anxious to implement this decision as early as possible. Looking to the progress so far made, Government feel confident of a start being made with the introduction of these languages as optional media for some subjects at the combined competitive examinations to be held in 1969.

Development of Road Communications

744. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state the amount Government propose to allot for improving road communications in the rural areas in the next five-year plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

Presumably the Hon'ble Member is having rural roads in mind. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the allocation, which may be made for these roads as a part of the overall provision for road development in the Fourth Five Year Plan, as that Plan itself has not yet been finalised.

Bagour as Health Resort

745. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after Mount Abu, the highest habitable hill in Rajasthan is Bagour near the Khetri copper project, the height of which is between 2300 and 2400 ft.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above hill is ideally suited for a medium tpye of hill station which is only 6 miles from Khetri town and about 100 miles from Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to convert the place into a health resort?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India have not carried any survey to determine the suitability of Bagour

for development as a hill station. The available financial resources do not permit of such development being undertaken by the Government of India and there is, therefore, no proposal to provide tourist facilities at this place for the time being.

खोसला आयोग

746. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के वेतनक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण करने के बारे में खोसला आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को कब से लागू किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस आयोग की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों पर उचित कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है और वेतन तथा भत्ते संबंधी आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान भत्तों में आवश्यक वृद्धि की है तथा नये भत्ते जैसे राजधानी इकाई भत्ता इत्यादि दिये गये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

लाल बाजार पुलिस मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में बम-विस्फोट

747. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 दिसम्बर, 1967 को लाल बाजार पुलिस मुख्यालय, कलकत्ता में जो बम-विस्फोट हुआ था, उस पर चीनी चिन्ह थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) इस विस्फोट के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। यह रासायनिक प्रक्रिया से चलने वाला केवल टाईम बम था और देशी निर्मित था ।

(ग) विस्फोटक तत्व अधिनियम के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है। इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति को कोई हानि या क्षति नहीं पहुंची थी ।

इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी

748. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री कु० मा० कौशिक :
श्री पी० राममूर्ति :
श्री अब्राहम :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 को बेरोजगार इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकों तथा डिप्लोमा होल्डरों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) इंजीनियरों का व्यापक बेरोजगारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए कितने इंजीनियरी संस्थानों को बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इंजीनियरी के स्नातकों तथा डिप्लोमा प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सहायता करने के हेतु एक तकनीकी कर्मचारी कोर बनाने का तथा बेरोजगारी की अवधि में उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस के कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के महा निदेशक के चालू रजिस्टरों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1967 के अंत में 6951 इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकों और 28290 डिप्लोमाधारियों के बेरोगार होने की सूचना दी गई थी।

(ख) किसी भी इंजीनियरिंग संस्था को बंद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, किन्तु कुछ राज्यों में दाखिले की संख्या कम कर दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) : बेरोजगार तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं के उपयोग के तरीकों और साधनों के संबंध में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Working of Indian Ports

750. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of world experts visited India recently to assess the working of Indian Ports;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, the recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c): A Team of Experts drawn from the Ports of New York, London and Gothenburg sponsored by the International Association of Ports and Harbours is currently on a tour of the Major Ports of India to make a general survey to identify the various poblems of development and to make recommendations to Government as to the manner in which further studies in depth, where necessary, may be undertaken. The Team arrived in India on the 9th February. They have just started their tour. They will be in India for about a month after which they will furnish their recommendations to Government.

New Zealand Girl Tourist

752. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a New Zealand girl tourist has been missing since the 9th January, 1968 as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 11th January, 1968;

(b) if so, whether she has been traced; and

(c) the details concerning her disappearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A New Zealand girl tourist passed through Delhi to Kathmandu in December, 1967. She wrote to her parents from Delhi that she was not feeling well. Her parents made enquiries through the New Zealand High Commission in Delhi in the month of January about her whereabouts. Subsequently, her departure to Kathmandu *via* Raxaul on 28-12-1967 was confirmed by the Raxaul Immigration Check Post and the New Zealand High Commission also confirmed her presence in Kathmandu. The search for her was, therefore, dropped.

स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल में गिरफ्तारियां

753. **श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास उन व्यक्तियों के संबंध में रिकार्ड मौजूद हैं जिन्हें 1924 से

1929 और 1930 से 1941 के दौरान, बंगाल फौजदारी कानून संशोधन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तत्कालीन बंगाल सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में भाग लेने के लिये नजरबन्द किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये रिकार्ड कहां उपलब्ध है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख). ये अभिलेख पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार के पास ही होने चाहिए। जहां तक भारत सरकार का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

क्रांतिकारी आतंकवादी दलों का नेता

754. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास क्रांतिकारी आतंकवादी दलों के उन नेताओं के मामलों के संबंध में दिये गये निर्णयों का रिकार्ड है जिन्होंने 1907 से 1938 तक स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था तथा जिनको तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश सरकार ने विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत मृत्यु दण्ड दिया था और उनमें से अधिकतर को फांसी पर लटका दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रिकार्ड कहां मिल सकते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) क्रांतिकारियों या आतंकवादियों के मुकदमों से संबंधित कुछ निर्णयों की प्रतियां पूर्ववर्ती गृह विभाग के राजनीतिक अभिलेखों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) जिन अदालतों ने मुकदमों की सुनवाई की उनके अभिलेखों में और संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों के पास भी अभिलेख उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है।

स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में शहीद हुए व्यक्ति

755. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग के पास स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के दौरान मृत्यु दण्ड दिये गये, गोली चलाये जाने पर मारे गये अथवा अशक्त हुए व्यक्तियों के फोटो का संग्रह है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार समझती है कि अब समय आ गया है कि फोटों के इस संग्रह का जनता, प्रचार अथवा इतिहास कारों के प्रयोग के लिये उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये;

(ग) क्या स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का इतिहास तैयार करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने इन फोटों के उपलब्ध किये जाने की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ये फोटो एकत्रित करने तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि के रूप में उन्हें एक स्थान पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।,

दिल्ली के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें

756. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास उन सभी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के विरुद्ध चलाए गए मुकदमों के पूरे-पूरे अभिलेख (रिकार्ड) है जिनके विरुद्ध आपात शक्ति अध्यादेशों अथवा पंजाब अपराध संशोधन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन को दबाने की दृष्टि से 1930 से 1945 तक मुकदमे चलाए गए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अभिलेख कहां मिल सकते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अमरीका गदर पार्टी के नेताओं के अभिलेख

757. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास (एक) भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले अमरीका गदर पार्टी के उन नेताओं के जो श्री सोहन लाल पाठक के साथ बर्मा गए थे और सिंगापुर में सिंगापुर सेना के सैनिकों को स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के लिए उत्साहित किया था तथा (दो) उन सैनिकों के अभिलेख उपलब्ध हैं जिन्हें सिंगापुर विद्रोह के नाम पर फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया था अथवा लम्बे समय के लिए कैद किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अभिलेख कहां उपलब्ध हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) (i) गदर पार्टी के जो नेता सोहन लाल पाठक के साथ बर्मा गए थे उन से संबंधित कुछ अभिलेख भारत सरकार के पास हैं ।

(ii) जी नहीं ।

(ख) गदर पार्टी के नेताओं से संबंधित जिन अभिलेखों का निदेश (क) (i) में किया गया है वे भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में उपलब्ध हैं । सिंगापुर के क्रांतिकारियों से संबंधित जिन अभिलेखों का निदेश (क) (ii) में किया गया है व सिंगापुर में ही उपलब्ध होंगे ।

Sanctity of Educational Institutions

759. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of police violation of the sanctity of educational institutions inside their campus in some States:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government, propose to take stetps to evolve a general policy in constultation and agreement with State Governments so that police refrain from entering the campus of an educational institution for dealing with law and order problems without the permission from the educational authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b): Some reports of police entering the campus of educational institutions have been received. The available details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placin Library See No. LT-96(69)

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

बिहार में पर्यटक स्थल

760. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पर्यटक स्थल कितने हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पर्यटन का संवर्धन करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की मांग की गयी है ;

(घ) क्या बिहार में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) बिहार में पर्यटक रुचि के स्थल जिन्हें पर्यटन सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था के लिए चुना गया है। पटना, बोध गया, राजगिर, नालन्दा और हजारी बाग तथा रांची क्षेत्र ।

(ख) और (ग). पर्यटन विषयक चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में बिहार में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए भाग (ii) के अंतर्गत 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(घ) और (ङ). योजना के भाग i) और (ii) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पयटन स्कीमें प्रारम्भ कर दी गयीं हैं अथवा प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

भाग i स्कीमें :— (जिनका व्यय केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा)

(i) बोध गया में पर्यटक बंगले का विस्तार (निर्माण कार्य-चल रहा है)

(ii) राजगिर और बोध गया में स्वागत केंद्रों का निर्माण ।

भाग ii स्कीमें : (जिनका व्यय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर बराबर वहन किया जायेगा ।

(i) राजगिर में एक पर्यटकशाला का निर्माण (निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है) ।

(ii) राजगिर में एक चेयर-लिफ्ट की स्थापना (काम चल रहा है) ।

(ii) पटना में स्वागत केंद्र का निर्माण (योजनाओं तथा प्राक्कलनों पर विचार किया जा जा रहा है) ।

(5) हजारी बाग-क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का तथा राजगिर नालंदा और बोध गया में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का विकास (प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है) ।

Media of Instruction in Bihar Schools, Colleges

761. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the language or languages which are the media of instruction in the primary and other schools and colleges in the tribal areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Governments do not pay attention to the developmeit of tribal languages—Ho, Mundari, Santhali and Paharia; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prepare any scheme for the development of these languages and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). This subject primarily concerns the State Governments and the Universities concerned and the detailed and up-to-date information on it is not readily available in the Government of India.

बिहार के गैर-सरकारी स्कूल

763. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे गए एक ज्ञापन में बिहार उच्चतर माध्यमिक अध्यापक संघ ने मांग की है कि (एक) सभी सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी अध्यापकों की सेवाओं को रक्षा के लिए गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए । (दो) देश भर में सभी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये समान वेतन-क्रम निश्चित किए जायें । और (तीन) पूरे देश के लिए एक जैसा पाठ्यक्रम तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकें निर्धारित की जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार एक समान नीति अपनाने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). ये ऐसे मामले हैं जिन का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों से है । भारत सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को हाथ में लेने का कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। भारत सरकार का यह भी विचार है कि देश भर में एक सी पाठ्यचर्या तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकों में नियमनिष्ठ एकरूपता व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

बिहार में अध्यापकों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल

764. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या पटना विश्वविद्यालयके अतिरिक्त बिहार के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों, प्राइमरी स्कूलों तथा हाई स्कूल के अध्यापकों ने 12 जनवरी, 1968 को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की मांग क्या है तथा सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा संबद्ध कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में एकता लाने के प्रश्न पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) बिहार में कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च तथा प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों ने 12 जनवरी, 1968 को विभिन्न स्थानों पर सांकेतिक हड़ताल रखी ।

(ख) (i) केन्द्रीय दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ते की स्वीकृति ।

(ii) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के वेतनमानों को कुछ संशोधनों के साथ तुरन्त लागू करना ।

राज्य सरकार ने मांग संख्या (i) को अस्वीकार कर दिया क्योंकि इस में ऐसी लागत का प्रश्न था जो स्वीकृत नहीं हो सकती थी और मांग सं० (ii) को केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Ambush by Nagas

765. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of 50 Naga hostiles who were on way to East Pakistan ambushed a party of Manipur Rifles near Tapong village on 19th December, 1967 and killed many Assam Riflemen;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some junior commissioned officers were kidnapped and in certain cases their arms were snatched away; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the activities of Naga hostiles?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). On 19th December 1967, a small party of Manipur Rifles was ambushed by a gang of 40 to 50 Mizo-Kuki hostitles in Jiribam sub-division of Manipur. One Rifle-man was killed and another wounded. The Junior Commissioned Officer in charge of the party, though injured, returned to the post. A rifle and a sten-gun were lost in the ambush. The Security Forces have intensified their operations which are in progress.

Booking of I.A.C. Passengers by Travel Agents

766. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers that travelled by the Indian Airlines Corporation Service, during the last year and the amount of fare collected;

(b) the number, names of the authorised travel agents, the percentage of commission generally given to them, the number of tickets sold through them last year and the commission paid to each travel agent;

(c) the arrears of amounts due from each travel agent at the end of the last completed year and the steps taken to recover the same; and

(d) the reasons for booking tickets through travel agents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Passengers: 14.1 lakhs; Total fare collected: Rs. 2142.82 lakhs.

(b) There were 126 authorised travel agents whose particulars are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/93/68]. The percentage of commission, for passenger sales, allowed to these agents during the year 1966-67 was as follows:

1. Domestic Passenger Sales	5 per cent.
2. International Passenger Sales	7 per cent.

The volume of Agents bookings in 1966-67 was 38.79 per cent of the total passenger sales. The total amount of

commission paid to the Travel Agents during the year 1966-67 was about Rs. 38,65,775.

(c) A statement showing the amounts due from each Travel Agent as at the close of the financial year on 31st March, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-98/68]. The total amount of outstanding was about Rs. 34.22 lakhs, which was inclusive of the second fortnightly sales of Agents during March, 1967 that is from 16th March, 1967 to 31st March, 1967, payment of which in full was made by the Agent during the first week of April as per the terms of agreement.

(d) The booking is done through travel agents to promote tourist traffic and also to avoid inconvenience to the passengers coming from areas where they do not now have any direct contact with IAC offices.

Air Corporations

767. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of candy, Supari, Cotton plugs, toothpicks and dry towels, served on the aircraft y the Indian Airlines Corporation during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) the names of suppliers with amount of annual contracts given to each supplier during the last 3 years and the manner in which these contracts were given and if given without tenders, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any stock registers are maintained for issuing or receiving goods before or after each flight;

(d) whether these registers are inspected by any authority; and

(e) whether the crew of aircraft were caught taking home the leftovers or selling them to the airport restaurants during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a), (b) and (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Grant of Citizenship to Pak Nationals

769. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to grant Indian citizenship to several lakhs of Pakistani nationals in the different States of India in "compassionate grounds";

(b) if so, the exact number of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Christians, separately thus sought to be given Indian citizenship;

(c) the salient features of the proposals submitted by his Ministry to the State Governments for eliciting their views in this matter;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam, iln Gauhati, on the 1st January, 1968, saying: "We feel it is not time to regularize their stay on a permanent basis and grant them citizenship rights. The *status quo* should be maintained; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A suggestion

for the grant of Indian citizenship to about 3000 Pakistani nationals other than infiltrators, belonging to the majority community in Pakistan, who have, on compassionate grounds, been allowed to stay on in India on a year to year basis and have been staying in this country for 5 years or more was referred to the State Governments for their comments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

770. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये अभी हाल तक अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य था;

(ख) क्या राजकीय भाषा (संशोधन) विधेयक के पारित हो जाने के बाद चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 16 नवम्बर, 1951 से भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय, सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में चपरासी, जमादार, दफ्तरी और रिकार्ड सारटर के पद पर सीधी नियुक्ति के लिये कम से कम मिडिल स्कूल तक की योग्यता आवश्यक होती है। 6 सितम्बर, 1955 से अंग्रेजी के बिना मिडिल स्कूल योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्ति चपरासी के पद पर सीधी भरती द्वारा नियुक्त किये जा सकते हैं किन्तु ऐसे चपरासी बाद में जब दफ्तरी के पद पर पदोन्नत हों, तो यह देखने के लिये कि दफ्तरी का कार्य कर सकने के लिये उन्हें अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान है या नहीं, अंग्रेजी का मामूली इमतिहान पास करना होता है। (ताकि यह पता चल सके कि वे दफ्तरी के पद की ड्यूटी ठीक कर सकते हैं)।

सितम्बर, 1965 में इस संबंध में आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि चपरासी, जमादार, दफ्तरी और रिकार्ड सारटरों के अतिरिक्त फराश, भंगी, चौकीदार आदि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों की भरती के लिये कोई शैक्षिक योग्यता, अनिवार्य योग्यता के रूप में निश्चित करना जरूरी नहीं था और ऐसे पदों पर भरती के लिये केवल प्राइमरी स्कूल पास योग्यता को वांछनीय योग्यता निर्धारित करना पर्याप्त होगा।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

All-India Education Conference

771. SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 42nd All India Education Conference was held in Madras on the 31st December, 1967;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Conference urged the State Governments to issue instructions to prevent the police from entering educational institutions without the explicit consent of the educational authorities;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments;

(e) the other recommendations made in the Conference; and

(f) how many have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The Ministry of Education have not yet received the proceedings and the recommendations of the Conference.

Building of Jetties for Off Shore Loading

772. SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private enterprises have stepped forward in two States to assist the port authorities in building jetties and buying barges for off shore loading;

(b) if so, the States which have received such offers; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Revocation of Emergency

773. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence of India Act is to continue for six months more even after the Emergency has been lifted and Articles 358 and 359 have ceased to be operative;

(b) whether the revocation of Emergency would affect the lot of those held in different States under the Preventive Detention Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons for continuing the Defence of India Act?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (c). Section 1 (3) of the Defence of India Act, 1962 provides that the Act will continue to remain in force for six months from the date on which the Proclamation of Emergency is revoked.

(b) The revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency has no relation to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1952.

Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Commission Report

774. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the final report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee (Keskar Committee) and whether the opinion of different State Governments on this question has been sought; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The final report of the Committee has been forwarded to the State Governments, Administrations of Union Territories and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India for comments/views generally. Separate references have also been made to them on several individual recommendations.

After the views of the State Governments etc. are received, it is proposed to convene a meeting of State Ministers-in-charge of Roads and Road Transport to consider the steps to be taken to implement the Committee's recommendations.

भारतीय खेल टीमों द्वारा विदेश यात्रा

775. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1967 के हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपे एक समाचार के अनुसार उन्होंने नवगठित खेलकूद परिषद् का उद्घाटन करते समय यह सुझाव दिया कि भारतीय टीमों की विदेश यात्रायें बन्द की जानी चाहियें क्योंकि खेलकूद में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त करने में वे असफल रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि विदेश के दौरों में कमी कर के उन्हें न्यूनतम किया जाए तथा और अधिक प्रतियोगी खेल भारत में खेले जायें और अभ्यास के द्वारा तैयारी करने की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि खेल-कूद का स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके ।

(ख) भारत सरकार भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को विदेश भेजने के प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव की भलीभांति जांच-पड़ताल करती है ।

सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

776. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 दिसम्बर, 1967 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि संसद् की हिन्दी संस्था के महासचिव हिन्दी के कारगर प्रयोग के लिये भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना को सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत करने वाले थे;

(ख) क्या उसे इस बीच प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का विवरण क्या है और इस के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावलि आयोग का कार्यालय

777. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने रामकृष्णापुरम में बनाई नई इमारत का वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावलि आयोग को सौंप दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक आयोग का सारा कार्यालय नई इमारत में चला जायगा; और

(ग) इस कार्यालय को अब तक नई इमारत में न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . ज्योंही नई इमारत में टेलीफोन लग जावेंगे, आयोग का कार्यालय वहां भेज दिया जावेगा ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट

778. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के लगभग 8 जिले अर्थात् कलकत्ता, 24 परगना, कूच बिहार, जलपाईगुड़ी, दिनाजपुर, बर्दवान और हुगली पाकिस्तानी ऐजेन्टों तथा तोड़-फोड़ वालों के मुख्य अड्डे बन गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये क्षेत्र मार्कसवादियों तथा साम्यवादियों के अड्डे हैं और यहां पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट बहुत अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों में हिंसात्मक घटनाएं होती हैं और ये तत्व सभी प्रकार के आन्दोलनों में हिंसात्मक तरीकों का प्रयोग करते हैं जिन का पाकिस्तान रेडियो तुरन्त सविस्तार प्रसारण करता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त रावचव्हाण : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Central Schools

779. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial difficulties and shortage of good teachers have affected the progress of Central Schools; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The scheme has had its share of cuts due to financial stringency from the middle of 1965 onwards. Shortage of good teachers has been experienced only in some difficult locations and amongst Postgraduate teachers in science subjects.

(b) The following steps have been taken:-

(1) The construction programme has been drastically reduced. Only items of the highest priority are being taken up.

(2) Even high priority construction is being taken up with reduced specifications and economies are being affected in supervision charges also.

(3) The schemes provided for acquisition of lands on payment, for constructing the schools. Instead, the sponsoring authorities have been persuaded to allot the lands free of cost or on nominal lease rent.

(4) Accommodation available initially for starting the schools continues to be in use with necessary additions/alterations.

(5) Experienced B.Scs. are being recruited in place of M.Scs. where the latter are not available.

Haryana Teachers

780. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana State Recognised Schools Teachers' Union has asked the Government of Haryana to give 95 per cent grant to the privately managed schools and colleges on Delhi and Punjab pattern;

(b) if so, the action taken on their request;

(c) whether the union has given a threat to go on strike to get their demand accepted; and

(d) by when 95 per cent grant would be given to these institutions and if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The Government of Haryana has been addressed to give the facts and the matter will be examined on receipt of a reply from that Government.

Consultative Committee for Haryana

781. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Haryana have not been given voting rights at their Meetings;

(b) whether it is a fact that similar right was given to members of the Consultative Committee for Kerala; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Neither the relevant Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965 nor the Haryana State (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1967 prescribes any procedure for conduct of business in the Committee constituted thereunder. The practice has been for the Committee to arrive at its conclusions by consensus evolved at meetings. Hence, it would not be correct to state that Members of the Kerala Consultative Committee had been given voting rights which have been denied to the Members of the Haryana Consultative Committee.

Conversions of Khampa Refugees

782. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Christian missionaries are converting on a big scale the Khampa refugees from Tibet into Christianity at Mussoorie and Chakrata; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this large-scale conversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Display of Mao's Photograph at Left Communist Conference in Kerala

783. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Left Communist Party Conference held in Kerala, photograph of Mao-tse-tung was displayed and that the Chief Minister was present at the Conference; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Air India staff at Duesseldorf Station

784. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Duesseldorf" Station was converted

to an "off-line" station from "on-line" station in 1960 and its staff reduced from 21 to 7 by the Air India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire office space which was far in excess of requirements was continued to be used till 1965 without being released or put on rent which resulted in a loss of nearly Rs. 1.5 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether any responsibility for the loss was fixed and any action taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Taking into account the circumstances of the case, and for commercial considerations, Air-India decided to retain the office space till the expiry of its lease.

Central Bureau of Investigation

785. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which the Central Bureau of Investigation under took for investigation during the last year and in how many cases investigation was completed;

(b) the number of cases out of the above, which were more than a year old, how many of the above cases were decided in court, the number of convictions secured and the maximum imprisonment or fine imposed;

(c) how many gazetted officers were convicted during the year and how many public men were convicted; and

(d) the total number of cases pending with, the Bureau, how many of these are more than three years old and how many more than a year old?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) C.B.I. undertook investigation of 3,839 cases during 1967. Investigation in 2,525 cases was completed during 1967.

(b) 133 cases were over one year old. Out of 478 cases put in court, 72 cases were decided during 1967, of which 67 ended in conviction. The maximum sentence of imprisonment in one case was 3 years' R.I. and maximum aggregate fine in a single case was Rs. 1,94,000 (imposed on several persons involved in the case).

(c) 1 Gazetted Officer, 44 Non-Gazetted Officers and 68 private persons were convicted.

(d) 1,315 cases remained pending with the Bureau at the end of 1967. Of these, 62 cases are over one year and 1 case is over 3 years old.

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानियों की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियां

786 **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि दिल्ली में राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियां करने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपे इस आशय की खबरों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कई पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पारपत्र की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा सरकार को सम्बोधित पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं आई है ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर

787 श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों की गतिविधियां तीव्र होती जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जैसलमेर तथा बाडमेर क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वायरलैस द्वारा सामरिक महत्व की जानकारी भेजते हुए एक पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर 20 दिसम्बर, 1967 को किशनगढ़ जिले के निकट भारतीय सेना द्वारा पकड़ लिया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है और पाकिस्तानी ऐजेंटों की कार्यवाहियों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(घ) जासूसी की कार्यवाहियों को रोकने तथा पता लगाने के लिये पहले से ही उचित प्रबन्ध है और इस सम्बन्ध में संबंधित संगठनों द्वारा सतत सतर्कता रखी जाती है ।

National Harbour Board

788. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 16th Meeting of the National Harbour Board was held in Madras on the 22nd January, 1968;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the main proposal under the consideration of Government for modernising ports?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board reviewed the problems relating to development of major and minor ports, and considered questions relating to indigenous production of craft and equipment, expansion of the dredger fleet facilities for sailing vessels traffic, and development of fishing harbours. The main conclusions were as follows:—

(1) It was necessary to be selective in drawing up programmes for development of major ports and in doing so, economic tests should be applied.

(2) In order to enable optimum development and utilisation of new major ports State Governments should consider measures for development of industries in their hinterland.

(3) The importance of the Ferraka Barrage for maintaining adequate depths in the Hoogly was emphasised. The Board noted that the work on the Barrage was proceeding satisfactorily.

(4) The proposals under consideration for the expansion of the resources of the Central Dredger Pool to meet the urgent dredging requirements of major and minor ports were welcomed. The action taken to provide immediate assistance to ports like Cochin from the existing dredgers available in the country was noted with satisfaction.

(5) The need for utilising the engineering capacity already available in the country for the indigenous production of maritime equipment was emphasised.

(6) The Board noted the arrangements made for the mechanised handling of bulk fertilisers and suggested that these facilities should be extended to the extent practicable.

(7) The Board desired that the Ministry of Food & Agriculture should be apprised of the desirability of ensuring greater cooperation between the authorities in charge of minor ports and of fisheries development.

(8) The Board suggested that State Governments should improve the facilities at minor ports so that imports of fertilisers etc. can be facilitated. Similarly improvement of alongside berthing facilities for mechanised vessels should be considered by the State Governments.

(9) The programme for development of port facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was noted.

(10) The Board suggested that measures for provision of relief to families of crews of sailing vessels who lost their lives in cyclones and storms should be considered.

(c) Apart from the improvement of drafts, provision of modern cargo handling equipment, increase in berthing capacity which are continuing as plan programmes in the different ports, special mention may be made of the Bombay Dock Modernisation Scheme, Madras Outer Harbour Scheme, and the Haldia Project which are under execution. New port projects at Tuticorin and Mangalore are also proceeding. Major proposals under consideration cover the Nava Sheva project and the Mormugao and Visakhapatnam ports.

Keeping in view the rapid developments in port and shipping technology, the scope for further modernisation is now the subject of a special study by a team of international experts who are touring the country at the request of the Ministry of Transport & Shipping. The subject will also be examined by the Major Ports Commission which has recently been set up.

Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme

789. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint meeting between the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee for cultural exchange programme was held in New Delhi on the 6th January, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed;

(c) the main features of the agreement; and

(d) when the implementation of the agreement is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir, on 6th and 8th January, 1968;

(b) A programme of educational and cultural co-operation between the two countries for the years 1968 and 1969 was signed on 11th January, 1968;

(c) The Programme envisages exchanges and co-operation in the fields of education, art and culture, public health, literature and publishing, films, Press, Radio and television and sports through visits of scholarship holders, artists and theatre experts, artistic ensembles, workers in the field of films and exchange of exhibitions of arts and carfts etc. The programme also includes exchange of materials relating to history, literature, scientific and technical information etc.,; grant of fellowships, exchange of professors for giving lectures and creative contacts, and mutual recognition and equivalence of Degree and Diplomas; and

(d) the Programme is in the process of implementation.

Dredging Organisation

790. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a dredging organisation as a public sector undertaking with a minimum plant of dredgers;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(c) how far the setting up of this organisation will help the country;

(d) whether a study team by a technical committee has indicated that 100 million cubic metres of material would need to be dredged during the next ten years; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to strengthen the available dredger plant in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (e). A study made by a Technical Committee of the requirements of capital dredging during the next 10 years indicates that approximately 100 million cub. yards of material will need to be dredged during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. The Committee also estimated that in order to meet these requirments, it would be necessary to augment the existing dredging fleet by an additional number of 10 dredgers of various types to cater to different site conditions, with attendant tugs, barges, launches, rockbreaking and drilling out-fits etc. As a first step, Government is considering a proposal to constitute a Central Dredging Organisation with four dredgers and ancillary equipment as early as possible to clear the back-log of dredging in various ports and also to meet the urgent capital dredging requirements at the ore export outlets.

V.C.'s Committee on Educational Policy

791. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has decided to constitute an Informal Committee of Vice-Chancellors to advise it on important matters of policy and on development of higher education;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be formed;

(c) who will be its members; and

(d) what will be the aims and objects of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission has set up an Informal Committee of Vice-Chancellors to advise it on important matters of policy and development of higher education and coordination between different universities (on regional and all-India basis) of specialised facilities for postgraduate study and research and other major problems engaging the attention of the universities and the Commission. A list of members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-99/68].

Guidelines for Appointment of Governors

792. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guidelines for Governors which were undr the consideration of the Union Government have been finalised;

(b) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) the main points of the guidelines; and

(d) whether the views of the Constitutional experts have been taken into account for preparation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (d). No, Sir. The advice of eminent constitutional experts was sought on the matter and their views are being discussed with leaders of Political parties in the Parliament.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time limit by which the final decision will be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Mahajan Commission's Report

793. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahajan Commission's Report on boundary disputes among Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों में हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये नियुक्त कर्मचारी

794. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें 12वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में केवल हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिये आशुलिपिक / लिपिक/ टंकक के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था और जो तब से निरन्तर हिन्दी में ही कार्य करते चले आ रहे हैं, उन्हें हिन्दी कार्य के साथ साथ अब अंग्रेजी में कार्य करने पर भी बाध्य होना पड़ेगा यद्यपि उन्हें अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है और अंग्रेजी में कार्य करने में उन्हें होने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की इस कार्यवाही से सरकारी कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि, हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा विकास में नहीं पड़ेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Standing Committee for Shipbuilding

795. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to appoint a Standing Committee for Ship-building;

(b) if so, when the Committee is expected to be appointed; and

(c) the specific functions of the proposed Committee?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The National Conference on Shipping, Shipbuilding and Ports held recently in New Delhi has recommended the appointment of a Standing Committee for Shipbuilding to formulate and recommend measures to overcome the difficulties faced by the Shipbuilding Shiprepair and Marine Ancillary Industries. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Ex-Employees of Pak International Airlines

796. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2300 on the 29th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any ex-employees of the Pakistan International Airlines, who are Indian nationals, have been absorbed by the Air-India or Indian Airlines Corporation as per the Ministry's advice; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Airlines Corporation have appointed 3. Air-India have recruited 2 and have selected another 2 for appointment.

Ban on M.N.F.

798. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds on which action has been taken against the Mizo National Front under the Unlawful Activities Act; and

(b) the assessment, if any, made of the effect of the ban on the subsequent activities and influence of the Mizo National Front?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Mizo National Front has openly declared as its objective the achievement of an independent State consisting of Mizo Hills District of Assam and certain areas of Cachar District of Assam and of Manipur and Tripura, outside the Union of India. It has sought to achieve this ojective by raising a group of armed rebels who have indulged in attacks on Security Forces, the civil administration and law-abiding citizens. The Central Government accordingly declared the Mizo National Front to be an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, with effect from 16th Januray, 1968.

(b) The ban on this association, which was earlier banned under D.I.R. will become enforceable after the declaration is confirmed by the Tribunal under section 3(3) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

Indian Airlines Corporation

799. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial loss or gain to the Indian Airlines Corporation due to the devaluation of the Indian currency in the last financial year; and

(b) how this gain or loss has been effected due to the devaluation of currency by U.K. and some other foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The increase in revenue expenditure during 1966-67 as a result of the devaluation of the rupee in 1966, has been estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Apart from this, there was an increase of Rs. 523.43 lakhs in liability in respect of loans outstanding on the date of devaluation.

(b) The devaluation of the pound sterling and other foreign currencies is not expected to affect materially the revenue earnings of the Indian Airlines.

Strike by Haryana Teachers

800. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1000 teachers of non-Government Colleges in Haryana went on strike in

January, 1968 demanding the grade recommended by the Kothari Commission and security of service; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Some teachers of non-Government colleges went on strike in January, 1968. Their exact number is, however, not known.

(b) The Government of Haryana discussed with the Principals and Teachers' representatives, the grievances which related to certain aspects of implementation of the revised pay-scales, as a result of which the strike was called off on January 21.

Northern Zonal Council Meeting

801. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Northern Zonal Council consisting of the Chief Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Governor of Haryana, Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi and Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh was held in Udaipur on the 2nd February, 1968;

(b) if so, the main subjects of discussion; and

(c) the decisions reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the items discussed at the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-100/608*].

(c) The proceedings embodying the decisions taken at the meeting will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual, as soon as the proceedings are finalised.

पाठ्यपुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

803. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाठ्य पुस्तकों का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने में और आगे कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या बनारस में विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों के साथ इस विषय पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने अब तक विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के 125 मानक पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं । इनमें से 110 पुस्तकें हिन्दी में हैं और 15 पुस्तकें अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में हैं । ये प्रकाशित पुस्तकें, विज्ञान, टेक्नोलाजी, मानव-विद्याओं और समाज-विज्ञान संबंधी विभिन्न विषयों पर हैं । इन प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त 127 पुस्तकें छप रही हैं और 26 प्रेस में भेजी जाने वाली हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी में आयोजित हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियो के सम्मेलन में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की हिन्दी पुस्तकों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । सम्मेलन ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, हिन्दी में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पठ्य-पुस्तकों के निर्माण के कार्यक्रमों के समन्वयन तथा उनको तैयार करने के लिए एक स्थायी समिति की स्थापना की सिफारिश की है ।

Hydrographic Survey of Gujarat Ports

804. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper hydrographic survey of Gujarat coastal line and ports has not been done so far;

(b) whether any representations from concerned institutions and local bodies have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The following hydrographic surveys have so far been completed along Gujarat Coast since 1947:—

(i) Entire area of the northern portion of the Gulf of Kutch, including Kori Creek, Godia Creek, Jakhau, Mandvi, Mundra, Kandla and Navlakhi.

(ii) Gulf of Kutch, Southern Portion, including Rozi, Sikka Kari and Port Okha.

(iii) Gulf of Cambay including Diu, Pipavav Anchorage (Port Albert Victor), Bhavnagar, Dahej, Surat Roads (Magdala Port).

Since 1963 a systematic survey is being conducted in the Gulf of Cambay starting at the Southern Approach Channel and extending towards the North. A large portion of the Gulf of Cambay has already been covered extending up to Bhavnagar.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat Government had asked for the survey of the Entrance to Narmada River and an area extending upto Cambay port for inclusion in the present season's programme. Neither of these surveys could be included in the programme due to other high priority work and for technical reasons. However, further work in the Gulf of Cambay, in the Approach Channel to Bhavnagar is being continued this season.

Arrest of Students in B.H.U. Campus

805. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police arrested certain student leaders from the campus of the Banaras Hindu University during the visit of the Prime Minister in January, 1968 without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Vice-Chancellor has protested against this?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Voluntary Service in Mizo and NEFA Areas

806. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 785 on the 20th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any request has been received by any Indian Voluntary Organisation so far to work in Mizo and Nefa areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-101/68].

Assam Trunk Road

807. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15-miles wide trunk road connecting Assam to the rest of India is divided into two States of Bihar and Bengal; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to bring this Trunk Road under the control of a single authority in the context of the changed political set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably having in mind the proposal for the construction of a byepass around the town of Kishanganj. The proposal is being examined and full consideration will be given to the desirability of the byepass being under the executive control of a single State, before a decision is taken.

Minority Population in certain Areas of Bihar, Assam and West Bengal

809. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after partition in the adjoining areas of Bihar, Assam and West Bengal, the proportion of the minority and majority communities was about 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, while at present it is about 55 per cent and 45 per cent respectively; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Population figures for various religious groups are not available with reference to the specific point of time immediately after partition or at the present moment. The nearest point of time after partition at which the Census was taken was 1951. Similarly the latest figures of population available is according to 1961 Census.

The statement laid on the Table of the House gives the proportions of Hindus and Muslims separately to the total population as well as the proportions of others including Muslims as per 1951 and 1961 Census counts, in respect of the areas of Bihar, Assam and West Bengal adjoining East Pakistan. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-102/68].

(b) In the light of the data furnished under (a), this question does not arise.

Pay Scales of Non-Government College Teachers in Manipur

810. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned the revision of pay scales of non-Government college teachers in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revision is made with retrospective effect; and

(d) if so, from which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No specific proposals to revise the pay scales of Non-Government college teachers have been received from the Manipur Administration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Schemes from States and Union Territories for Development of Tourism

811. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of schemes which were received by Government from the State and Union Territory Governments for the development of tourism in their areas during the year 1967 and January, 1968;

(b) the number of schemes of (i) All-India, (ii) foreign tourists and (iii) local interests; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on such schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement listing the tourists schemes received from the States and Union Territories during the year 1967 and in January 1968 for inclusion in their Annual Plans for 1968-69 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-103/68].

(b) and (c). On scrutiny of the schemes received from the State Governments and Union Territories referred to in (a) above, the schemes as in Statement II, placed on the Table of the House are proposed to be taken up for implementation. These schemes are classified in two groups, namely; Part (ii) which are proposed to be financed 50 : 50 by the State Governments and the Centre and Part (iii) which are proposed to be financed entirely by the State Governments.

Part (ii) schemes are generally of all India interest and cater both to foreign and to domestic tourists. Part (iii) schemes, on the other hand, are mainly of local or regional interest.

Educational Policy

812. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any national education policy;

(b) if so, its main outlines; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Official Languages (Amendment) Act

813. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected facts and figures about the violence that occurred in the country because of the passing of the Official Languages Act; and

(b) if so, the number of trains blown up and the total amount of damage to the national property, State-wise, in money terms?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-104/68].

(b) Information is being collected.

Tourists Centres in Bihar

814. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for making Balirajgarh and Navyadeva places in Bihar as a tourist centre because of their historical importance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Maithili Language

815. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the Maithili Language has been recognized by the Sahitya Academy, Government plan to give it their due recognition in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is the considered judgement of the Government that in the wider national interest the Eighth Schedule should not be enlarged further.

Murders in Delhi

817. SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons murdered in the Union Territory of Delhi during December, 1967 and January, 1968; and

(b) whether the Police succeeded in apprehending the culprits and action taken, if any, against the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 12 persons.

(b) 8 accused have been arrested in three cases and efforts are afoot to arrest the accused in the remaining cases. 4 of the accused arrested are facing trial in Court.

Alleged Collection of Arms by Marxists in Kerala

818. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Times of India*, dated the 28th December, 1967, that extremist sections of the Marxist Communist Party have become very active in Kerala, especially in the Malabar area and are collecting arms for staging a miniature revolution; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facts are being ascertained.

Participation in Politics by Teachers

819. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University had appointed a Committee to examine whether teachers should be allowed to participate in politics or not;

(b) whether this Committee has recommended that the teachers should not take part in politics and those who had, should have no place in the University; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee has yet to submit its report.

Housing of Delhi Policemen

820. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Policemen (Constables and Head-constables) employed in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of Government houses provided to these Policemen; and

(c) whether there is any plan to construct additional houses during the current year to meet their requirements and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a)		
Head constables		2602
Constables		10886

(b)	Provided with Govt. houses	Provided with barrack accommodation
Head Constables	557	615
Constables	1129	5217

(c) A programme on a "crash basis" costing Rs. 50 lakhs was launched in October, 1966, for completion in 24 months under which additional houses will be provided to accommodate 96 Head Constables and 536 Constables. The houses are expected to be ready for occupation by October, 1968. Plans have been finalised for stepping up the construction programme by provision of another Rs. 80 lakhs in the ensuing financial year (1968-69).

TA/DA to Personal Staff of Ministers attending Congress Session in Hyderabad

821. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ministers while attending the recent Congress session in Hyderabad had their personal staff also with them;

(b) whether the travelling expenditure on the personal staff was paid for by Government; and

(c) if so, the total amount on account of the TA/DA paid by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Union Ministers Attending Congress Session at Hyderabad

822. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Union Ministers who attended the

recent Congress session at Hyderabad paid for their TA/DA out of their personal pockets or it was paid for by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourist Trade

823. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as a result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi, our foreign exchange earnings through the tourist trade are likely to be adversely affected; and

(b) if so, how and whether any action has been taken to make up this gap?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no reason to believe that the foreign exchange earning of the country on account of tourism is likely to be affected significantly because of the UNCTAD meeting at Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

824. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press report in the *"Hindustan Times"* dated the 2nd January, 1968 that the controversy for super-session of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken a turn for the worse with the exchange of highly accusing letters between the Union Home Minister and the Chairman of the Corporation's Standing Committee;

(b) if so, whether he would lay copies of the letters exchanged on the Table of the House along with the report of the Lt. Governor on the subject; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the supersession of the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been invited to the press report mentioned. The report of the Lt. Governor is a confidential document and is under examination.

It is not proposed to lay on the Table of the House the personal correspondence exchanged between the Home Minister and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

राजस्थान के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में जासूस

825. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में रह रहे लगभग 7,000 खानाबदोशों को, और उन लोगों को जो पीरों के चेले होने का दावा करते हैं, भारत में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के रूप में कार्य करते हुए पाया गया है जैसा कि किशनगंज जिला में उनकी गतिविधियों से स्पष्ट है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन युवकों का एक गिरोह सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए कराची पहुंच गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन खानाबदोशों ने हाल ही में पाकिस्तान में रह रहे अपने पीरों को भेंट के रूप में 70,000 रुपये, 100 से अधिक ऊंट और अन्य पशु भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) यह सच है कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में रहने वाले मुसलमानों में से कुछ पीर पगारों के चेले हैं किन्तु ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वे पाकिस्तान के लिये जासूसी का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । केवल एक घटना ध्यान में आई है जिसमें भूरासर, जिला बीकानेर के एक निवासी ने पीर पगारो को अपने पिता की मृत्यु के अवसर पर गायें भेंट में दीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जहाज निर्माण उद्योग

826. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में जहाज निर्माण उद्योग की निर्माण क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) इस उद्योग में प्रयोग में आने वाली मशीनों के भारतीय तथा विदेशी पुर्जों की प्रतिशतता कितनी कितनी है ;

(ग) जहाज निर्माण के लिये देश में उपलब्धता तथा आयातित कच्चे माल तथा पुर्जों की प्रतिशतता कितनी कितनी है ; और

(घ) यह कच्चा माल तथा पुर्जे किन किन देशों से आयात किये जाते हैं तथा इसके लिये प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उपकुलपतियों का राजनैतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेना

827. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके उपकुलपति राजनैतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें ऐसा करने का कानूनी अधिकार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम उपकुलपतियों को राजनीतिक कार्यकलापों में भाग लेने से वंचित नहीं करते ।

Permits for Taxis during UNCTAD

828. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had decided to issue fresh permits for taxis for the duration of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation had agreed to sell imported cars for this purpose on fixed prices and

(c) whether Government suddenly decided to abandon this plan, thus causing harassment to several individuals and travel agencies who had applied for DLZ Permits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of releasing imported cars, through the State Trading Corporation, at controlled prices to new entrants, for use as taxis, was under consideration when it appeared that about 500 cars would be needed to meet the requirements of the delegates to the Conference. Later, it was found that about 300 cars would be adequate for the purpose. Since the concession of giving State Trading Corporation cars at a reduced price represents a substantial reduction on their general auction prices and since centralised release of all suitable State Trading Corporation cars in Delhi was reported to be causing concern in the other States where there is a far greater need for such cars, it was decided that preference should be given to indigenously manufactured cars for release to applicants. As, however, no one was actually granted any DLZ permits in connection with the Conference, the above decision has not resulted in any hardship to individuals and travel agencies in Delhi. It is open to the persons who have been granted DLZ permits to obtain imported cars at the auctions held by the State Trading Corporation.

Indian Shipping Lines

829. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Shipping in its recent report has asked the Central Government to make a comprehensive study of the trade potential on different routes which are at present inadequately served by the Indian Shipping Lines;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof it would be possible for us to push up our export trade; and

(c) the reaction of Government to these recommendations and if implemented aditional foreign exchange likely to be earned consequently?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The study in question was recommended to be made by the commercial and shipping interests and not by Government. The Chairman of the All India Shippers' Council has intimated the willingness of the Council to undertake the proposed study on trade potential in different sectors, which are at present inadequately served, in cooperation with the shipping and other concerned interests. The Government have accordingly requested the All India Shippers' Council to undertake this study and submit their recommendations to Government for consideration.

(b) and (c). These will depend upon the results of the proposed study and cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Mosque in Chandigarh

831. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a mosque in Sector No. 22, Chandigarh at a cost of rupees one lakh; and

(b) if so, the justification for meeting this expenditure from the public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Airport entry Tickets at Palam Airport

832. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated revenue from the sale of airport entry tickets at the Palam airport in 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the purpose for which the revenue will be utilised; and

(c) the expenditure involved in selling of tickets and checking of entries at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The revenue from the sale of airport entry tickets at Palam airport during the period from 16th August, 1967 to 31st March, 1968 and during 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 1.9 lakhs and Rs. 3.6 lakhs respectively.

(b) The revenue is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and is not specially ear-marked for any purpose.

(c) The expenditure involved is estimated at Rs. 65,000/- per annum.

कोयना के भूकम्प पीड़ितों को विदेशी सहायता

833. **श्री बसन्त:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयना भूकम्प पीड़ित लोगों के लिए किन किन देशों ने सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ;

(ख) उन देशों से अब तक कितनी राशि की सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) क्या इस राशि को भूकम्प पीड़ित लोगों में वितरित करने के बारे में सरकार को किसी देश से कोई पत्र मिला है ; और

(घ) क्या 'ओक्सफैम' एसोसिएशनों ने भी सहायता देने का कोई वचन दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). कोयना भूकम्प पीड़ितों के लिये विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(i) आस्ट्रेलिया से लगभग 8,000 पौण्ड क्रीम निकला हुआ दूध ।

(ii) रामकिशन मिशन द्वारा प्राप्त नीदरलैण्ड से लगभग 1000 टन गेहूं ।

(iii) रूस से लगभग 3000 किलो चीनी 25 टन खाद्यान्न, 42 दवाइयों के बक्से तथा 4800 कनडेंस्ड मिल्क पाउडर ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अमेरिका ने 100,000 रु० और पश्चिम जर्मनी ने 25,000 रु० दान दिये हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने 20,000 (1.50 लाख रु०) डालर तथा 1000 टन अनाज देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

भारत सरकार खाद्य विभाग को आस्ट्रेलियन संगठन 'भारत के लिए खुराक अभियान' से 21 टन क्रीम निकले हुए दूध का पाउडर का निवेद भी मिला है तथा दूसरा निवेद चर्च वर्ड नई दिल्ली से 480 टन गेहूं का है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) भारत सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Thefts in M.P.'s Flats in New Delhi

834. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thefts took place in the flats of M. Ps. of North and South Avenue during 1966 and 1967;

(b) the actual number of thefts and the amounts involved;

(c) how many of those thefts have been detected; and

(d) the security measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	Crime Head.	Cases reported	Value of stolen property	No. of cases detected and challaned
1966	Burglary & Theft.	16	Rs. 5,301	4
1967	Burglary & Theft.	33	Rs. 21,420	1

(d) Two police outposts, one each in South and North Avenues, have been set up to enable the Police to exercise greater vigilance in these areas. In addition, round the clock patrolling in the two Avenues is maintained.

Study Group on Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services

835. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Yardi to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Government services; and

(b) whether any of them have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving the summary of recommendations relating to "Employment", made by the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services, is. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-105/68].

(b) The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

आसाम सड़क

836. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अगस्त, 1967 के पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले में सहाय तथा बहरामघाट गांवों के निकट घाघरा नदी से होने वाली भूमि कटाव के कारण आसाम सड़क को खतरा पैदा हो गया है और यदि आगामी वर्ष ऋतु से पहले रोकथाम के उपाय नहीं किये गये तो इस सड़क के टूट जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश को आसाम से मिलाने वाला और बाराबंकी जिले से होकर गुजरने वाला राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग अयोध्या में घाघरा नदी को पार करता है और सहाय (जो वास्तव में सोही होना चाहिये) और बहराम घाट गाँवों के निकट नहीं । भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त बरेली-अमीगाँव पार्श्व सड़क भी बाराबंकी जिले से होकर नहीं जाती है । संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत बहरामघाट और

सोही गाँवों के निकट घाघरा नदी के रेलपुल (इलगिन) के स्थान के नीचे होकर जाने वाली सड़क से है। वह एक राज्य सड़क है और उससे संबद्ध समस्त मामलों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जिम्मेदार है।

इलाहाबाद उच्च-न्यायालय में हिन्दी में कार्य

837. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से कोई ऐसा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें राष्ट्रपति से अनुरोध किया गया है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को अपना कार्य हिन्दी में करने की अनुमति दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस विषय में अपेक्षित आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) इलाहाबाद उच्च-न्यायालय में चल रहे मामलों की हद तक में हिन्दी के उपयोग की अनुमति 18 जून, 1966 में दिये जाने के बाद इस विषय में और कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में गुप्त आदेश

838. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा इस आशय का गुप्त आदेश जारी किया गया है कि उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों से जिन्हें हिन्दी का कार्य करने के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है अथवा जो हिन्दी में कार्य कर रहे हैं अंग्रेजी में भी कार्य करवाया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध, जो अंग्रेजी में कार्य नहीं करेंगे अथवा नहीं कर सकेंगे, अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी, क्योंकि वे हिन्दी में कार्य करना चाहते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा आदेश जारी करने का क्या कारण है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय विश्व विद्यालय को अमरीकी सहायता

839. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में अमरीकी सरकार तथा फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन जैसी संस्थाओं द्वारा भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों को दी गई प्रत्येक सहायता की कुल राशि कितनी थी और प्रत्येक की शर्तें क्या क्या थीं ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी सहायता स्वीकार करने से पहले विश्वविद्यालय अथवा अन्य शिक्षा संस्थाएं सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त करती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) जी हां। विश्वविद्यालयों से कहा गया था कि ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त करने से पहले सरकार की स्वीकृति ले लें।

Demand for a Separate Hill State

840. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.P.H.L.C. conference held in December last urged the Central Government to introduce a Bill for the creation of a separate Hill State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not taken any decision as the whole matter is under examination.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

841. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal under consideration to give aid to the Kerala government to develop tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A tentative provision of Rs. 45 lakhs had been included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan on tourism for Centrally sponsored schemes in Kerala; the share of the Central Government being 22.50 lakhs. The schemes included in the Plan are given below alongwith their allocation:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Development of tourist facilities at the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.	8.50
(ii) Development of tourist facilities at Cochin and Trivandrum—Improvments to the Bolgathy Palace, boats and launches.	8.50
(iii) Purchase of motor launches.	8.00
(iv) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Cannanore.	5.00
(v) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Kuttanad.	5.00
(vi) Improvements to the Vaikom Rest House.	1.00
(vii) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Kottayam along back waters.	3.00
(viii) Improvements to the Tourist Bungalow at Alwaye.	6.00
	45.00

The schemes will be considered afresh for inclusion in the Fourth Plan beginning from 1969-70.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the current year's budget of the Department of Tourism for the development of tourist facilities at Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.

Forged Telegram to British Foreign Office, London

842. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement by the British High Commissioner in ndia that a forged telegram alleging foreign interference in the Elections in India was sent to the British Foreign Office in London, which was purported to have been sent by the British High Commissioner;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into it; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The British High Commisioner had brought this to the notice of Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). Inquiries made in this regard show that the document in question was a suprious one.

World Bank Assistance for Road and Port Facilities

843. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT & SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has been approached for assistance for the development of road and port facilities in India; and

(b) if so, the response of the World Bank in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Mormugao Port Trust has on 4-1-68 submitted an application to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for assistance to cover a portion of the cost of the Mormugao Port Development Project involving a substantial amount of foreign exchange. It is expected that the I.D.A. will send a team to India for appraisal of the project from the technical, economic and financial angles. The visit of the appraisal team is awaited.

The proposals for securing assistance from the World Bank (I.D.A.) for the development of road facilities are under consideration.

Class IV Staff

844. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 660 on the 15th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the promotion of Class IV Government Servants who have put in 15 years of service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration of Government.

अध्यापकों के वेतन मान

845. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन मानों में विषमता है ;

(ख) इसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) . शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए अध्ययन से पता चला कि आठ राज्यों में प्राइवेट स्कूलों और सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के बीच असमानता है । यह असमानता प्रत्येक राज्य तथा अध्यापकों के वर्गों में भिन्न-भिन्न है ।

अधिक साधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इस असमानता को दूर करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हे ।

शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाएं

846. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार कितने विश्वविद्यालयों ने किन किन विषयों की शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को अपनाया है ; और

(ख) इस सिद्धान्त को कार्यरूप देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1066/68]

(ख) भारतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने के लिए किस प्रकार और किस गति से योजना चलाई जाए, यह विश्वविद्यालय पद्धति पर ही छोड़ दिया है। तथापि, परिवर्तन में सहायता देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की उपयुक्त पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। राज्य सरकारों से पहिले ही कहा गया है कि वे प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में पाठ्य पुस्तकों के निर्माणार्थ अपनी-अपनी योजनाएं बनाएं।

Administrative Reforms Commission

847. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its work; and

(b) when is it likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Commission has so far submitted four reports to the Government on the following subjects:—

(i) Problems of redress of citizens' grievances;

(ii) machinery for planning;

(iii) public sector undertakings; and

(iv) finance, accounts and audit.

The Commission appointed a number of study teams and working groups to examine various aspects of administration. It has still to receive the reports of five study teams, ten working groups and one expert group. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to give a definite date for the completion of the work of the Commission.

Scientists going abroad

848. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Scientists who went to foreign countries to receive specialised courses in response to advertisements of the foreign countries at their own expense during the last 10 years year-wise, with their fields of specialisation;

(b) the names of Scientists who did not come back and adopted nationalities of foreign countries with the permission of the Government of India; and

(c) the names of Indian Scientists who received foreign awards on their meritorious performance and the agencies of the Government of India where their knowledge is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The required information is not readily available.

(b) The prior permission of the Government of India is not required by an Indian to adopt the nationality of another country.

(c) The required information is not readily available.

Scientists going abroad for training

849. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(c) the names of Indian Scientists who went to foreign countries to receive advanced training at the expense of the Government of India and re-

turned during the last ten years year-wise, with their fields of specialisation;

(b) the names of those Scientists who have adopted nationalities of foreign countries with the permission of Government; and

(c) the amount Government spent in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The required information is not readily available.

(b) No previous permission of the Government of India is required by an Indian to adopt the nationality of another country.

(c) The required information is not readily available.

बिड़ला की एक फर्म के कागजात का पकड़ा जाना

850. **श्री बसवन्त :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने बिड़ला की एक फर्म के पकड़े गये कागजातों के संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील दायर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपील को नामंजूर कर दिया है ; और

(ग) इन कागजातों को जब्त करने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के उस आदेश के विरुद्ध एक अपील दायर की थी जिसमें कहा गया था कि केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा बिड़ला टेक्सटाइल मिलों के एक समूह के विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गए एक मामले के सम्बन्ध में सर्वश्री न्यू स्वदेशी मिल्स के कागजातों को जब्त करना कानून के अनुसार नहीं था ।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा किये गए सुझाव के अनुसार एक कामचलाऊ व्यवस्था का निर्णय लिया गया था और गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के अतिक्रमण में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने जांच के लिये आवश्यक कागजातों के बारे में व्यवस्थाओं के ब्योरे देते हुए एक आदेश दिया और केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग की अपील खारिज कर दी ।

(ग) कागजात जब्त नहीं किये गये थे बल्कि जांच के उद्देश्य से ली गयी तलाशी के बाद पकड़े गये थे ।

आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाना

852. **श्री बसवन्त :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाये जाने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी संस्थाओं से छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त किया गया धन

853. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जो वर्ष 1967–68 में देश में फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन आदि जैसा विभिन्न विदेशी गैर-सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं द्वारा दिये गये धन से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है ।

बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रबन्धाधीन स्कूल

854. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रबन्धाधीन बिहार में कितने हाई स्कूल तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार इन स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध किस तरीके से तथा किस आधार पर करती है और क्या अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा बिहार में उनकी संख्या कम है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों में उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के संबंध में उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) बिहार में छः केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं । उनका प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा किया जाता है, जो एक स्वायत्त तथा सोसायटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड संस्था है और उसकी स्थापना शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा देश के सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के प्रबन्ध के लिए विशेष रूप से की गई है । अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या तीन से लेकर इक्कीस के बीच है ।

(ख) और (ग) . किसी भी राज्य में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाना निकट भविष्य में सम्भवतः मुमकिन न होगा ।

प्रादेशिक भाषा नीति

855. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रादेशिक भाषा नीति को क्रियान्वित करने में कितनी प्रगति की गई है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुवाद, लेखों तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशनों का क्या परिणाम रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई प्रगति नहीं की गई है, तो इसके मार्ग में क्या बाधायें हैं और इन्हें दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के 125 मानक ग्रन्थ निकाल चुका है । इनमें से 110 पुस्तकें हिन्दी में तथा 15 अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में हैं । प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में विज्ञान, टेक्नोलोजी, मानव विद्याएं तथा सामाजिक विज्ञान के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विषयों की पुस्तकें शामिल हैं । इन प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के अलावा 127 पुस्तकें छप रही हैं । तथा 26 पुस्तकें छापेखाने में भेजे जाने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से मानक ग्रन्थों के निर्माण के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए योजनाओं के ब्यौरे तैयार करने हेतु बोर्ड स्थापित किए हैं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार के ध्यान में अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट रुकावट सामने नहीं आई है ।

Burning of village by Hostile Mizos

856. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles completely burnt a row of about 20 houses in the regrouped village of Tlungval, 30 miles from Aijal on the 5th January, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in December 1967 these hostiles burnt about 50 houses in Bumtlang regrouped village;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on both these occasions the hostiles had announced before setting the houses on fire that they were doing so to punish the villagers for not having paid the taxes to the outlawed Mizo National Front;

(d) if so, the preventive steps taken by Government to save these villages;

(e) the loss suffered on account of the fire; and

(f) the relief given to the fire victims?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Mizo hostiles set fire to 18 houses of Tlungvel grouped centre in Mizo Hills District in the early hours of 6th January, 1968.

(b) On 7th December, 1967, a gang of hostiles opened fire at Bungtlang group centre and during the exchange of fire one hut caught fire, as a result of which 56 huts were gutted.

(c) There is no information of any such prior announcement. The hostiles were, however, intent on terrorising loyal villagers.

(d) Security arrangements in the grouped centres have been tightened. It is also proposed to arm selected volunteers from the grouped centres to strengthen security measures there and to provide a sense of confidence amongst the inhabitants of these centres.

(e) Facts are being ascertained.

(f) Immediate relief in the form of clothing, blankets, utencils, etc. valued at Rs. 100/- have been given at both Tlungvel and Bumgtlang centres to each family affected by the fires. The gutted houses at Bungtlang have been completely re-built and those at Tlungvel are nearing completion. Free rations are being given to those who have lost their stocks of grains and arrangements are being made for free distribution of paddy seeds, etc. to the affected families.

Entry of Armed Nagas in Manipur

857. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that underground Nagas trained in guerrilla tactics in Peking have been entering in small batches in the Ukhrul Sub Division of Manipur from he Somra tract of Upper Burma;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Naga hostiles are bringing with them Chinese automatic arms and ammunition; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the borders and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Security Forces are maintaining constant vigilance to intercept any gang that may try to cross the border. There is no confirmed report so far of the return of any hostiles after training in China.

Presidential Awards for Persons Connected with Film Industries

858. SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had recom-

mended the names of people connected with the film industry for President's awards on Republic Day this year; and

(b) if so, whether any one has refused to accept the award?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose the information asked for.

Badarpur—Jowai—Shillong Road

859. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Badarpur-Jowai-Shillong Road has been made an all whether road; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The State Government is primarily responsible for the development of this road, as it is a State Road. In view of its importance, the Government of India have, however, agreed to meet the cost of its construction from Jowai to Badarpur. The road has been made an all-weather road throughout except for the bridges over the river Lubha and the river Barak at Badarpur.

The completion of the Lubha bridge was delayed due to the difficult foundation conditions necessitating a change in the original design of the bridge. The bridge is, however, expected to be completed shortly.

The construction of the Barak bridge was sanctioned in November 1967, and the work will start as early as possible.

Regional Engineering College, Silchar

860. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the matter of opening a regional Engineering College at Salchar; and

(b) where the administrative office of the said engineering College is functioning at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The College has been registered as a Society, the Principal appointed and the Board of Governors constituted. Detailed Plans and estimates are being prepared.

(b) The administrative Office of the College is functioning at Shillong.

Tribunals in Assam

861. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down tribunals dealing with cases of Pakistani infiltrators in Assam by March, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of infiltrators still in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 75,000.

Paradeep Port

862. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for the construction of a cargo berth at Paradeep Port in Orissa

and for further dredging of the Port;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c): The proposals for the construction of a general cargo berth at Paradeep Port and capital dredging for widening the turning circle to enable the port to handle 60,000 DWT ships as against its present capacity to handle ships upto 50,000 DWT are under consideration.

Minor Ports in Orissa

863. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the Chandbali and Gopalpur minor ports of Orissa;

(b) whether there is any further proposal to improve these ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER F TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c): Executive responsibility for the development of the minor ports of Chandbali and Gopalpur rests with the State Government of Orissa They have reported that during the Third Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 2:79 lakhs was incurred on survey and investigations relating to Chandbali port and Rs. 5.60 lakhs on exploratory investigations and survey and collection of useful data for the purpose of drawing up development plans in respect of Gopalpur Port.

The State Government have also very recently forwarded a proposal seeking Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 17.25 lakhs and Rs. 5.60 lakhs for the development of Chandbali and Gopalpur Ports respectively. The schemes envisaged relate to hydrographic survey, dredging, construction of jetties and setting up of a workshop at Chandbali and a model study at Gopalpur.

Flying Clubs

864. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Committee to enquire into the future programme of training for flying and the role of flying clubs in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of the Director General (designate) of Civil Aviation and including a representative each of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, I.A.C., Air India and the Aero Club of India, has been set up to review the existing Flying and Gliding Subsidy Schemes and to make recommendations regarding the future role of Flying and Gliding Clubs in the country, in order to encourage meaningful flying within the funds available for this purpose.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report in the course of this year.

Reorganisation of Delhi Police

866. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has recommended reorganisation of the Delhi Police with a view to making it an efficient metropolitan police force;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the suggestions made by the Lt. Governor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Lt. Governor has made certain suggestions for bringing about greater efficiency and discipline in the Delhi police force.

(b) and (c): These are under consideration of Government.

Indo-Pak Talks

867. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks with Pakistan regarding restoration of air services between the two countries have been finalized; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b): No talks with the Pakistan Government for restoration of air services between India and Pakistan have yet been finalised. Government of India have, however, suggested this topic among others of mutual interest, for discussion between India and Pakistan.

Circulars issued by Education Ministry

868. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that circulars of the Ministry of Education are being issued only in Hindi; and

(b) if so, whether it has caused much anxiety in Non-Hindi States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mizo Hostiles' Activities

869. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Mizo rebels were killed and 24 captured by the Security Forces in encounters in the Mizo Hills District during the first week of January, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign arms and personnel were captured in these encounters; and

(d) the number of security forces personnel injured and killed in these encounters?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st to 7th January, 1968, 2 Mizo hostiles were killed and 68 apprehended.

(c) No foreigner was apprehended. The markings on arms captured during the encounters were found erased.

(d) One member of the Security Forces was killed and 30 were injured.

Anglo-Indian Schools

870. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the threat posed to the Anglo-Indian Schools by some States where the managements have been asked to close down the schools, if English medium is continued; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to safeguard the interests of the minority communities and their schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government of India is not aware of any such case.

(b) In view of the reply at (a), no new steps seem to be called for.

Recruitment of Air Hostesses

871. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an advertisement by the Indian Airlines Corporation for the selection of Air Hostesses which insisted knowledge of Hindi and English as essential qualification;

(b) whether it does not violate the oft-repeated assurance by Government that knowledge of Hindi will not be insisted upon at the time of recruitment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the injustice done to the candidates of non-Hindi areas?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government propose to consider in consultation with the Corporation the manner in which the Resolution adopted by Parliament in regard to recruitment to Union Services or posts should be implemented in respect of services and posts in the Corporation.

Preventive Action by Police in Political and Labour Disputes

872. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Central Government to see that the Police take preventive action under the law on announcement of political and labour disputes likely to lead to a breach of the peace?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Maintenance of public order is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government keep themselves in close touch with the State Governments in this regard.

राष्ट्रपति के पुरस्कारों को लेने से इन्कार

873. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् द्वारा हाल ही में पारित किये गये राज्य भाषा विधेयक के विरोध में कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने पुरस्कार लौटा दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इन पुरस्कारों के साथ नकदी के रूप में दिये गये पारितोषिक भी लौटा दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) : निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने राजभाषा (संशोधन) विधेयक के विरोध में पद्म पुरस्कार को त्याग कर तगमें लौटा दिये हैं ।

1. श्रीमती महादेवी वर्मा
2. श्री सुमित्रा नन्दन पन्त
3. डा० गोविन्द दास
4. श्री हरी भाऊ उपाध्याय
5. श्री अक्षय कुमार जैन
6. श्री गोपाल प्रसाद व्यास

इन पुरस्कारों के साथ कोई नकद पुरस्कार नहीं है ।

Noting in Hindi

874. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of files in Central Secretariat in which noting is done in Hindi;

(b) the percentage in which this noting continues to the stage of final orders;

(c) what facilities are provided for Officers and Ministers who do not know Hindi to understand the noting in that language;

(d) what is the percentage of letters and replies in Hindi to the total received or sent; and

(e) if the failure to note in Hindi is due to inability to use that language effectively, how many Officers and staff require to be replaced and how Government propose to provide for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Since either Hindi or the English language can be used for noting on Secretariat files, at the discretion of the user, collection of this infomation would require expenditure of time and money which may not be commensurate with the results achieved. However, generally speaking, the number of files on which noting in Hindi is done, either partially or exclusively, is at present very small.

(c) A translation, or at least a summary, in Eng'ish of the relevant Hindi noting is provided.

(d) Out of the total number of Hindi communications received and which were replied to during the half year ended 31-12-66, approximately 80 p.c. were replied to in Hindi.

(e) The Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 provides for Hindi and the English language alike being used for official work. As such, the question of replacing officers or staff merely for the reason that they do not have proficiency in Hindi does not arise.

Press Announcements of Programmes

875. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action Government have taken to make the Press realise its responsibility in announcing programmes likely to lead to a breach of peace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Press has, on the whole, exercised self-restraint in the treatment of news items which have a bearing on the maintenance of the public peace. No action on the part of Government is, therefore, considered necessary.

Performance of Opening Ceremonies by Ministers

876. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any rules regarding the participation by Ministers and officials in the opening ceremonies; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b): So far as Ministers are concerned, no rules have been framed nor any instructions issued regarding their participation in opening ceremonies. As regards officials, a copy of the instructions in the matter is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-107/68.]

International Tourist Year

877. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend special concessions offered to foreign tourists during the International Tourist Year for three more months;

(b) if so, the reasons for extending these concessions; and

(c) the amount which Government are losing as a result thereof and additional foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The special concessions which were granted to foreign tourists as part of the International Tourist Year, except the abolition of the visa fee have been extended till 31.3.1968. This has been done in order to give better facilities to the delegates attending UNCTAD Conference, as well as to provide time to examine the entire question of extension of these concessions on a permanent basis.

(c) It is virtually impossible to determine exactly the financial impact of these concessions, but it can be stated with reasonable certainty that far from losing foreign exchange there has been a gain. The concessions have been widely welcomed by the Travel Trade as helping to encourage additional travellers to the country, and they have been appreciated by tourists.

Control of Irrigation Headworks at Ferozepur and Harike

878. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab had a meeting with him in the third week of December, 1967 and demanded that the irrigation headworks at Ferozepur and Harike be taken away from the Bhakra Control Board and transferred to the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The present Chief Minister of Punjab met me on the 17th December, 1967, and on some other occasions, but I do not remember his having specifically taken up this issue with me.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge Across Tungabhadra

879. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3726 on the 27th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any proposal has subsequently been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to construct an Inter-State bridge across the Tungabhadra River near Madhavavaram-Mantralaya in Raichur and Kurnool Districts' border; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b), No proposal for the construction of a bridge over the River Tungabhadra on the Madhavavaram Mantralaya road has been received from the Government of Andhara Pradesh so far. However, the request already received from the Government of Mysore for a grant for this bridge will be considered when the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised.

मिजो और कूकी लोगों द्वारा बलपूर्वक करों की वसूली

880. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही मिजो और कूकी लोग सदर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के निवासियों से 10 रुपए प्रति परिवार की दर से बलपूर्वक वसूली कर रहे हैं, जिसका अधिकांश भाग मिजो कोष में जमा किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र के इन निःसहाय लोगों की सहायता करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). इन विद्रोहियों द्वारा मणिपुर के सदर पहाड़ियों सब-डिवीजन में कुछ गांवों से जबरदस्ती धन वसूल करने के प्रयत्न किये गये थे किन्तु सरकार द्वारा पुलिस चौकियों को अधिक सशक्त बनाने तथा ग्राम निवासियों को अपना बचाव करने के लिये सहायता देने की कार्यवाही करने के कारण ये अधिकतया असफल रहे ।

पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट

881. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने गजट में उन भारतीय नागरिकों के नाम प्रकाशित किये हैं जो पाकिस्तानी एजेन्टों के रूप में भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान हमारी सेनाओं की गतिविधियों के बारे में पाकिस्तान को ऐसी जानकारी देते रहे जिसके कारण हमारी सेनाओं को पीछे हटना पड़ा तथा जो बाद में भागकर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि राजस्थान सीमा पर बसे लोग फिर भविष्य में इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग न लें सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध है और सम्बन्धि संगठनों द्वारा इस बारे में सतत सतर्कता रखी जाती है ।

भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी

882. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी करने के आरोप में 1962 से अब तक कितने भारतीय नागरिक गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया, कितने मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 7 राज्य सरकारों और 7 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या LT –108/68] शेष राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) देश में जासूसी की कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध हैं ।

दिल्ली उप-महापौर द्वारा उपवास

883. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 17 जनवरी, 1968

को दिल्ली के उप-महापौर ने अपने सरकारी निवास के सामने उपवास रखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) यह उपवास श्री उलगू जाडे अजोज सालिमोनिच के प्रस्थान के समय पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पुलिस द्वारा कथित दुर्व्यवहार के विरोध में था ।

(ग) सरकार की दृष्टि में इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी

884. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3139 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त राज्य सरकार के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता आदि केन्द्रीय दरों पर दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) इनमें से जिन कर्मचारियों को राज्य सरकार की दरों पर वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता और उस के साथ प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिया जा रहा है, क्या उन से यह पूछा गया था कि वे केन्द्रीय दर को स्वीकार करेंगे या राज्य सरकार की दर को स्वीकार करेंगे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(घ) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को राज्य सरकार की दरों पर वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता आदि दिया जा रहा है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के कुछ अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में यह आदेश जारी कर दिया गया है कि राज्यों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले कर्मचारियों को उनकी राज्य सरकारों की दरों पर ही वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ता दिये जाने की अनुमति है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनसे पूछेगी कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ता लेना चाहते हैं अथवा राज्य सरकार के वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ता लेना चाहते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (च) वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन राज्य सरकार के प्रत्येक ऐसे कर्मचारी को जिसको केन्द्र में उस पद पर प्रतिनियुक्ति होती है, जिसका वेतन मान उक्त कर्मचारी के वेतन मान से उच्च होता है इस बात की छूट होती है कि वह चाहे तो प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत अपनी श्रेणी वेतन लेता रहे और चाहे तो उस पद के वेतन क्रम में वेतन ले जिस पर केन्द्र में उसकी प्रतिनियुक्ति हुई है ।यदि वह पहले वाली दर पर वेतन लेना चाहे तो वह राज्य सरकार की दर पर महंगाई भत्ता लेने का अधिकारी होगा । किन्तु यदि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की दर पर वेतन लेना चाहे तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की दर पर महंगाई भत्ता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी होगा । अतः इस बारे में कोई मजबूरी की बात नहीं है और सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों में से अपने लिये अधिक लाभप्रद दरों को चुनने के लिये स्वतंत्र हैं । किन्तु कुछ पद ऐसे हैं, जैसे कि केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस के पद, जिनके लिये प्रतिनियुक्ति की विशेष शर्तें निर्धारित हैं । इन शर्तों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पदों में अधिकारी को राज्य सरकार के अधीन मिलने वाले श्रेणी वेतन तथा एक विशेष वेतन और कुछ मामलों में इसके अलावा एक प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता अथवा

प्रतिकारात्मक भत्ता भी दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है । ऐसे पदों पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले अधिकारी राज्य सरकार की वेतन दरें प्राप्त करते हैं । अत: ऐसे अधिकारियों को केवल राज्य सरकार की दरों पर ही वेतन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है । केन्द्र में समान दरों वाले पदों पर प्रतिनियुक्ति के बारे में अब कोई प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता, किन्तु प्रतिनियुक्ति अधिकारी केन्द्रीय दरों अथवा उन पर लागू राज्य सरकार की दरों पर अपनी इच्छानुसार वेतन और स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता प्राप्त करते हैं । इन मामलों में भी मजबूरी की कोई बात नहीं है । क्योंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्ति किये जाने से पूर्व अधिकारी की स्वीकृति ली जाती है ।

राज्य सरकार केन्द्र में प्रतिनियुक्त अधिकारियों में से राज्य सरकार की दरों पर अथवा केन्द्र की दरों पर वेतन लेने वाले अधिकारियों के बारे में अलग-अलग सूचना अविलम्ब उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

कच्छ विवाद से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों की चोरी

885. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्छ विवाद के सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज गुजरात पुलिस के अभिरक्षण में से चुरा लिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गुजरात सरकार ने कच्छ विवाद से सम्बन्धित गुजरात पुलिस के अभिरक्षण से गुम कुछ दस्तावेजों के आरोपों की जांच की थी । जांच से पता चला है कि आरोप सही नहीं हैं । गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कच्छ विवाद से सम्बन्धित कोई महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज गुजरात पुलिस के अभिरक्षण से चोरी नहीं गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गोहाटी में आन्दोलनों से हुई हानि

886. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 26 जनवरी, 1968 को गोहाटी में हुये आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Three-Language Formula

887. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the three-language formula has been suggested by some State Governments;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a wide variation in suggestions, ranging from increasing

the number of languages studied to four, to reducing the number to two.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Cultural Integration Conference in Manipur

888. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cultural Integration Conference with the aim for sponsoring unity among the hill and plain areas of Manipur was held in the Union Territory of Manipur on the 27th and 28th January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government would welcome a closer integration of the people of the hills and valley areas of Manipur.

Delegation of Manipur Congress

889. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Manipur Congress led by a former Chief Minister, Mr. Koireng Singh met the Central leaders including the Home Minister on the Manipur situation in the 1st week of February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Neither Shri Koireng Singh nor a delegation led by him met me during this period.

(b) Does not arise.

Haj Committee of Manipur

890. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haj Committee, Manipur have lodged a complaint with the Imphal Police Station against the Chairman of the former Haj Committee, Manipur on charges of mis-appropriation of Haj fees collected from the applicants for the year 1967;

(b) if so, the alleged amount of misappropriation; and

(c) in which court the case is pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 38636.

(c) On receipt of the aforesaid complaint, the Government of Manipur registered a case under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code. The matter is still under investigation.

Burning of National Flag in Gauhati

891. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Flag was pulled down and burnt at Gauhati on the 26th January, 1968; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The National Flag was pulled down in some places at Gauhati on 26th January, 1968. A complaint that the Flag was also burnt is being inquired into.

(b) The State Government have constituted a Commission of Inquiry

headed by a Judge of Assam and Nagaland High Court to inquire into the incidents at Gauhati on 26th January, 1968.

Naga Rebel Chiefs Planning to Visit China

892. SHRIMATI JOYTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that underground Naga leaders—General Mowu Angami, Commander-in-Chief of the so-called Naga Federal Army and Mr. Issac Swe, former underground Foreign Secretary are preparing to go to China; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government have received reports to this effect.

(b) Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance to prevent any large gangs from crossing our borders.

Foreign Tourists who visited India during I.T.Y.

893. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during the 1967 which was celebrated as the International Tourist Year; and

(b) whether Government have chalked some plans to attract more tourists from abroad during the year 1968 also if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The total number of foreign tourists who visited India in the first 9 months of the International Tourist Year was 1,25,118, showing an increase of 14.4 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period in 1966. The figures for the last quarter of 1967 have not yet been computed. It is, however, estimated that the total number of tourists who visit India during 1967 would be about 1,78,000.

(b) The concessions in respect of immigration and customs formalities offered to tourists during the International Tourist Year have been extended upto 31st March 1968. It is proposed to step up publicity and promotional programme abroad through Tourist Offices, Indian Missions and Air-India offices.

Book "Revolution or Dictatorship" by Shri R. P. Kapur

894. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book, "Revolution or Dictatorship" by Shri R. P. Kapoor, a former I.C.S. Officer has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Constitution has guaranteed freedom of expression to all citizens.

Book "Revolution or Dictatorship"

895. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book, "Revolution or Dictatorship" by the former Civilian, Shri R. P. Kapur has come to his notice;

(b) if so, whether he is satisfied that it does not reveal a mass of secret information which Government had not so far disclosed; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against the author of the book who in his official capacity may have possessed the information now disclosed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book does not contain secret official information.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली प्रशासन

896. **श्री पी० टी० : शाह** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद् तथा दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार से अलग-अलग बातचीत की है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने खासकर दो मामलों के सम्बन्ध में उपराज्यपाल के हस्तक्षेप के बारे में शिकायत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद तथा उप-राज्यपाल मिलकर अथवा अलग से समय-समय पर भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से बातचीत करते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर सरकारी शस्त्र विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस का दिया जाना

897. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 473 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच मध्य प्रदेश के गैर-सरकारी शस्त्र विक्रेताओं को फसल की रक्षा के प्रयोजन के लिये आवाज करने वाली बन्दूकों के निर्माण करने हेतु लाइसेंस देने की अनुमति दिये जाने के सम्बन्धी अन्तिम आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) भारत शासन के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प के अनुसार गोलाबारूद तैयार करना केन्द्रीय शासन के एकाधिकार में है । चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश शासन का प्रभाव औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प पर आधारित केन्द्र की वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन सुझाता है, अतः भारत शासन इस सम्पूर्ण मामले पर संबंधित मंत्रालयों की सलाह से सोच विचार कर रहा है ।

Grants to Hindi Institution in Madhya Pradesh

898. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give annual grants to the Hindi institutions in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of these institutions and the amount of grant paid to them, separately, during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(c) the basis on which grants are being paid to these Hindi institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations are given mainly for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States. Grants to Hindi institutions located in Hindi speaking States are given only for implementation of specific schemes relating to development of the Hindi language on the basis of 75 per cent of the total approved expenditure under the Scheme. In Madhya Pradesh, a grant amounting to Rs. 20,000:00 was given to the Madhya Pradesh Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Bhopal in 1966-67. No grants were given to any institution in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1967-68.

Pay Scales of Education Department Employees in Manipur

899. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of employees in the Education Department, Manipur who are not provided with the revised pay scales taking effect from the 1st April, 1964;

(b) whether Government have paid the revised pay scales to the Headmasters of H. E. and J. B. Schools; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

'Literary Pirasy' in Pakistan

900. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to "literary piracy' going on in West Pakistan involving the publication of several Indian books without the previous permission of the respective Indian authors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is for the owners of Copyright to institute legal proceedings against the offenders.

Jammu and Kashmir

901. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the discussion in the Third Lok Sabha on the Bill seeking revocation of Article 370 of the Constitution there was a consensus of opinion to the effect that Government should take more steps for closer integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) In those discussions there was general agreement with the Government's stand that further provisions of the Constitution should be gradually applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) During 1966, articles 81, 325, 326, 327 and 329 of the Constitution were applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with suitable modifications, enabling direct elections to the House of the People from that State as in the rest of the country.

During 1967, the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, which amended article 324 of the Constitution, and the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967, and entries 16, 18 and 19 of the Concurrent List were applied to that State.

During the current year, entry 72 of the Union List has been applied to the State, in a modified form, in relation to appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the State High Court in election petitions.

Links between Nagas, Mizo Rebels and Kukis

901-A. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a link-up between the Naga hostiles, Mizo rebels and Kukis tribals with the object of organising anti-Indian activities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are in touch with Chinese who are encouraging subversion by providing training and supplying arms; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government have reasons to suspect such collusion particularly to shelter and to facilitate clandestine movement across the borders by hostiles to obtain arms and ammunition. Government are also aware that some sections of the underground Nagas have had contacts with China for some time past and there had been adverse references to Nagaland in the publicity media of China. Security forces are maintaining constant vigilance and are taking appropriate measures.

Malaysian Delegation in Tamil Conference

901-B. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 38-member Malaysian delegation was given a regretful and disappointed treatment to the second International Tamil Conference held at Madras during the first week of January, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the leader of the delegation criticised India for not being given due recognition;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the leader of the delegation was not allowed to address the Conference; and

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Madras which sponsored the Second International Tamil Conference held at Madras during the first week of January 1968 and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

अय्यर आयोग

901-ग. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार ने 7 भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों

की जांच करने के लिये अय्यर आयोग नियुक्त किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह आरोप गजट में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय द्वारा उच्चतम न्याय लय में दायर की गई याचिका के बारे में महान्यायवादी ने न्यायालय को आश्वासन दिया था कि 22 जनवरी, 1968 तक आयोग द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह आश्वासन देने से पहले महा-न्यायवादी ने केन्द्रीय सकरकार अथवा बिहार सरकार से परामर्श किया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से(घ). अय्यर आयोग की बिहार सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई थी । उनकी ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में महान्यायवादी उपस्थित हुये थे । भारत-संघ वाद-दल नहीं था ।

Acquisition of Land in Asansol

901-D. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 16,000 acres of land were partly acquisitioned and partly requisitioned for Niga Aerodrome in Asansol District, Burdwan in 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that neither any price has been paid for the land acquisitioned nor any compensation offered for requisition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though the emergency is over the land has not been derequisitioned; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and orders given for payment of prices and compensation to the land-owners for the period their land was under Government's control and the return of the land to the respective owners?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The facts relatling to the case are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: I have to request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर :(किशन गंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने लखी सराय की दुर्घटना के बारे में 'ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था .....

MR. SPEAKER: That is before me, but I am on my legs. I would request the Home Minister to make a statement about Bengal, and we can take up the call attention later on, because he has to go to the Rajya Sabha also.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, the West Bengal Government have informed us about the proceedings at the joint session of the West Bengal Legislature on February 14, 1968 and at the meeting of the Assembly later in the afternoon the same day. The Governor could not enter the Chamber by the door generally used by him on such occasions, as the main entrance had been blocked by the opposition members who were raising slogans urging the Governor to go back. He entered the chamber by another door, *An hon. Members*: Back-door) escorted by this

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

A.D.C. and members of the PDF-Congress coalition. There was determined attempts on the part of the opposition members to jostle him around and to prevent him from proceeding with the Address. Although he could not get on to the Speaker's dais, the Governor was able to read out a part of his Address inaugurating the joint session of the Legislature. He was slightly injured in the melee on the occasion.

2. When the Assembly met later in the afternoon, the Speaker referred to his previous ruling and made a short statement adjourning the House *sine die*. This is what the Speaker said. "I beg to report that on the last occasion I gave my ruling on the 29th November, I adjourn the House only because since then there has been no final decision as yet made and that there is no compelling necessity either by judicial discussion or decision by any competent authority, if there be any, to change my ruling, I adjourn the House *sine die*". No report of the Governor's speech was given nor were copies distributed to members as is ordinarily done. A motion of thanks to the Governor was, however, moved.

3. This House will recall that I had indicated the views of the Government of India on certain issues raised in the previous ruling of the Speaker in my statement made on November 30, 1967. The Government continue to hold the view that notwithstanding the observations made by the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislature Assembly, the present Council of Ministers in West Bengal headed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh is the lawful Council of Minister of West Bengal (*Some hon. Members: Never*) The Calcutta High Court have, in a judgment delivered on February 6, 1968, upheld this point of view. By again adjourning the sitting of the Assembly *sine die* the Speaker is preventing it from functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We have just received a communication from the Governor, and we are giving thought to the steps that can be taken by the Union.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mass Deportation of Indian Nationals from Kenya

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The mass deportation of Indian nationals from Kenya resulting in their unemployment and loss of property."

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Of the 186,000 people of Indian origin in Kenya about 130,000 are British citizens. here are only about 4,000 Indian nationals, about 49,000 are Kenyan citizens. The status of the rest is yet to be determined. The Government of India is not aware of any deportation of Indian nationals from Kenya although recently some people of Indian origin with British citizenship passports have been moving out from Kenya to U.K.

In consequence of the Kenya Immigration Act of 1967 all residents who are not citizens of Kenya are required to take out work and residence permits. An extension of the Immigration Act is a new law licensing all trades and restricting non-citizens who may be able to get licences to trade only in certain items and in certain areas.

The majority of persons of Indian origin in Kenya are engaged in retail trade mostly in textiles, clothing and grocery. The Community has been extensively engaged in retail trade

both in cities and towns and in rural areas. On achieving Independence Kenya Government gave two years to persons of Indian origin to take up local citizenship if they so desired. Most of them have, however, continued to retain U.K. citizenship and are thus subject to those regulations which seek to legislate against aliens being employed in jobs which are capable of being performed by Kenya citizens. Neither the Immigration Act nor the Trade Licensing Bill affect those persons of Indian origin who have taken up the citizenship of Kenya.

The Government of India have in the past given permission to persons of Indian origin who have felt obliged to leave their adopted countries, to settle in India and have in some cases, extended certain customs facilities to them. They will be prepared to consider any future cases on the same basis although they hope that those Indians who have settled abroad will adjust themselves to the changing circumstances in their countries of adoption.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I should like to request the hon. Prime Minister who is here to consider this question. Is this development not one more example of the ugly treatment meted out to the citizens of Indian origin because of the general loss of Indian prestige and influence and because of their belief that they could do with Indians what they like with impugity? May I know whether this Government will take up the sad plight of these poor people the highest level with the Kenya Government as it is a breach of the solemn promise given by the Kenya Government to these people?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is not correct to say that the Kenya Government is acting in an irresponsible manner.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister should answer this question.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): This cavalier manner of treating these questions gives an incentive to these countries to treat the people of Indian origin like this. It is a vital question. After all tens of thousands of Indians are affected. I like the young man very much because he is to the point and I am not expressing a preference for the young lady. But the importance of this subject should not be denigrated like this; the Prime Minister should reply to such questions.

Mr. SPEAKER: He is perfectly in order if he replies. After all you and I cannot compel or insist that only a certain Minister should reply to your question.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have to realise that Kenya is an independent and sovereign country and she is following a certain economic policy. The only discrimination that they are making is between citizens and non-citizens. There is no discrimination whatsover against Indians who have chosen to become the citizens of Kenya. Whatever measures are being taken to africanise their economy are being directed against those who are not citizens of that country irrespective of their race, colour or religion. It is not correct to say that this measure is only against the Indian community as a whole; it is aimed against all foreigners who are not Kanyans.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has not answered whether this Government will take this up at the highest level with the Kenya Government as it involves breach of a solemn promise given by the Kenya Government. That answer has not been given.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We do take up these matters from time to time and they have assured us that there would be no difficulty. In this connection I may also refer to the recent statement made by their

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

Vice President and the Home Minister which had appeared in the papers today. He has categorically assured the Indian community there that there will be no discrimination against those who have taken up Kenya citizenship or those whose applications are still pending. This measure is aimed against only those who are not Kenyans.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): The very fact that the Prime Minister has not chosen to reply to this question even though she is sitting here as serene as a statue is of significance and shows how indifferent the Government of India are to the heart-rending fatet of people of Indian origin in Kenya. It is not an isolated problem. As my esteemed colleague pointed out people of Indian origin are treated very shabbily in many countries. I do not want to mention those countries; we are discussing with some of them; some are friendly and some are hostile. Our capital is stormed by various people ranging from CIA agents to hippies and this seems to be a public hunting ground for all. This problem has been hanging fire for a long time. Has the Government given serious thought to the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon, Figi, etc.? Have they any proposal under consideration to appoint a committee or devise some arrangements to study the problem of people of Indian origin in other countries including Kenya to suggest concrete measures so that such treatment may not be repeated in future and can be stopped as early as possible?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no proposal under consideration now to appoint any committee. But various groups of Indians, eminent people like Members of Parliament go on a visit to those countries and study and discuss these problems. Recently, there was a delegation of Members of Parliament to East African countries. We always advise our people in Africa and other countries that they should identify themselves with the country of there adoption and thus remain in harmony with their country. These measures as I said are aimed against all alines in the country, not against Indians as such.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : क्या यह कोई सन्तोष की बात है कि हमारे खिलाफ नहीं है, औरों के खिलाफ है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह बड़े शर्म और अफसोस की बात है कि हमारी सरकार इस समस्या को बहुत शैबीली ट्रीट कर रही है। यह केवल कीनिया की ही समस्या नहीं है, अफरीका के सारे ही देशों में जितने भारतीय हैं, उनके साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार हो रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो प्रकार के लोग हैं, एक तो वे जिन्होंने वहां की सिटिजनशिप ले ली है और दूसरे वे जिन्होंने सिटिजनशिप नहीं ली है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जिन्होंने सिटिजनशिप ले ली है उनके साथ डिस्क्रीमीनेशन नहीं हो रहा है, यह बिलकुल गलत बात है, उन के साथ भी अफरीकनाइजेशन के नाम से तरह-तरह से डिस्क्रीमिनेशन हो रहा है—उनके व्यापार के साथ उनकी प्रापर्टी के साथ, उनके रहन-सहन में और नौकरियों में—यह खुद वहां के अधिकारियों ने कहा है, उनके साथ भी हो रहा है और जिन्होंने सिटिजनशिप नहीं ली है उनमें से कुछ लोग इंगलैंड जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इंगलैंड की सरकार भी उनको कोई सुविधा देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और आखिर में यह जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर आने वाली है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने अपने हाई कमिश्नर से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है? अगर मांगी है,

तो उनका क्या जवाब है ? दूसरे—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कीनिया सरकार से कोई बातचीत की है? तीसरे—उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में आपने जो कदम उठाया है, वह काफी नहीं हैं, इसलिये आप और क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ? अन्त में, जैसा आपने कहा कि यहां से कुछ डेलीगेशन्ज गये थे —1965 में एक डेलीगेशन एमपीज का वहां गया था, उस वक्त शायद श्री मनुभाई शाह मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त यह सुझाव आया था कि एक फाइनैन्शियल कारपोरेशन उस इलाके के लिए बनाया जाय, जिसमें बैंक और एल० आई० सी० हो और वहां के कुछ वर्ग उसमें पैसा लगायेंगे । उस वक्त कहा गया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा । उस सुझाव का क्या बना, इस चीज पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाय ? इस तरीके से इन लाखों लोगों को शैबीली ट्रीट न किया जाय तथा इनके सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये । मैं चाहता हुं कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदया इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहें ।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूं कि हम बिलकुल इस मामले को "शैबी" दृष्टि से नहीं देखते हैं, इसको गम्भीरता से देखते हैं । वहां पर जो लोग रहते हैं, जैसा हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा, उनको भी वक्त-वक्त पर राय दी गई है । अगर वे हमारी राय नहीं भी लेते हैं, तब भी हमारी पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि किस तरह से हम उनको मदद दें । जो भी मदद उन्होंने मांगी है, उस पर गौर किया गया है । बैंक और एल० आई० सी० के बारे में मुझे पूरी तरह से मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन इस पर भी विचार कर सकते हैं । मगर हम जो भी करें, उसको इस दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि उस का वहां पर क्या असर पड़ेगा अगर उस का असर उल्टा हो और उनको और ज्यादा कष्ट हो, तो हमारा काम चाहे कितना ही अच्छा हो, उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा । इसलिये हम इन सब बातों पर विचार करते जा रहे हैं । अभी हमारे दो सदस्य वहां गये थे, उन्होंने भी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आपने हाई कमीशन से भी कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वह बराबर आती है ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उन्होंने क्या कहा है, आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं, क्या सोच रहे हैं ।

We want some concrete answer from the Prime Minister. The whole country is very much disturbed about this.

Mr. SPEAKER: She says she has got reports.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What are the contents?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Reports come from time to time. He has come here himself and he has talked to us. He has given some suggestions.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What are those suggestions?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry I cannot give all those figures here now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (GURDASPUR): There are three types of Indians there. There are a few who have accepted the citizenship of Kenya. There are some who are of Indian origin, but who have U.K. passports. There are some who are still Indians and who have not tried

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

to specify their nationality. All these three types of Indians are being subjected to the same kind of process of Africanisation, which is going on all over Kenya. I want to know from the Deputy Minister who has talked a great deal about the delegation of Members of Parliament firstly what he is doing to protect the interests of the Indians who have taken Kenyan citizenship, secondly, what he is going to do with regard to those Indians who have gone to UK, where Mr. Enoch Bowell, one of the big brains of the Conservative Party is saying, "We do not want these coloured people in England, because they will raise emotional, psychological and other kinds of problems"? What is he going to do about those Indians who are there still undecided and yet claim their kinship one hundred per cent with India? What is he going to do about all these three types of Indians (*Interruptions*)?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, as far as the categorisation of the Indian people and people of Indian origin are concerned, there are four categories. There are those who have taken the Kenyan citizenship. According to our thinking they are the responsibility of the Kenyan Government. As far as those who are holding British passports, we have said on so many occasions before that it is the United Kingdom who should look after their interests.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards those whose applications for citizenship are still pending with Kenyan Government, we have been assured by the High Commissioner as well as the Kenyan authorities that they will consider and expedite those cases.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: When did they give that assurance last..... (*Interruption*)?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, why should the hon. Member lose his temper? This cannot be tolerated.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Why should you lose?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is a young Minister and he must be encouraged. He is discouraging him (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, I was telling about those people who have applied for citizenship and whose cases are still pending and no decision has been taken. We are informed by one High Commissioner that the Kenyan authorities are fully aware of the situation and they are doing everything possible to finalise those cases as early as possible. In the meantime they will not be disturbed; they will be given resident permits and work permits so long as their cases are pending. The fourth category is of the stateless persons and whose citizenship is still in doubt. If those cases are referred to us and if any one of them wants Indian citizenship we will consider such cases.

12.23 hrs.

Re. DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस रेलवे दुर्घटना के बारे में यहां डिस्कशन.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is talking about the railway accident. That is pending with me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (बलरामपुर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की

रेलवे दुर्घटना होजाने पर स्वयं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को सदन के सामने वक्तव्य देना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly resume his seat? He was not here then but a statement has been made and the hon. Member there wants a discussion, adjournment of the House and all that.

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Government Resolution thereon

Report of Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee and

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-78/68.]

(2) A copy of the Government Resolution No. 1(95)/67-A.E. Ind. (I) dated the 12th February, 1968 announcing Government's decisions on the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-79/68.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, this is a very important report.

I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to initiate a discussion on this report of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee. I am sure after the discussion you will know how people are minting money.

Annual Report of IIT, Delhi

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1966-67. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-80/68.]

Aircraft (fifth Amendment) Rules Certified accounts of IAC and Air India and Audit Reports thereon

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. GSR. 1926 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967, under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-81/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1966-67 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1966-67 together with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-82/68.]

Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances, promises etc. given by Ministers

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table the following setatements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statements Nos. I and II
Third Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

(ii) Supplementary Statements Nos. IX and X
Second Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII
First Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X
Sixteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha)

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XII
Fifteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha)

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI
Fourteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha)

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-83/68.]

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस के सम्बन्ध मे दो बातें जानना चाहता हूं । आप को याद होगा कि यहां अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल के दुर्व्यवहार के बारे में जब सवाल उठाये गये थे तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि करों की चोरी करने वाले लोगों की जायदाद जब्त करने वाले विधेयक इस सदन में वे ले आयेंगे, तो इस आश्वासन की पूर्ति के बारे मे क्या हो रहा है ?

दूसरी बात आप को याद होगी कि पब्लिक एकाऊंटस कमेटी के रोड रोलर्स के बारे में जब रपट आई थी तो यहां पर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ था । आप ने यहां तक कहा कि बातें बिलकुल साफ हैं फिर आप उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते ? इस के बारे मे भी सदन को उन को अवगत करना चाहिए ।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I say about the matter of having a legislation that the hon. Member will know about it during the time of the Budget?

श्री मधु लिमये : रोड रोलर्स के बारे में बतलाइये ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: About road-rollers I cannot say.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) *rose*—

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा आप हैं । आप फिर बतलाइये ।

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Regarding road-dollars, the question is coming up on the 19th and we are repling to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Notification under All India Services Act

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, on behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All Indian Services Act, 1951:—

(1) GSR 1908 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR. 2 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-84/68.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, about item No. 6.....

MR. SPEAKER: We have gone on to item No. 7. Anyway, what is it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In this House several assurances have been given.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we take up all the assurances now?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No. I am taking up only what has been assured in this House, not all.

In this House the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, had given a definite assurance that he would see that at an earliest opportunity a report was laid on the Table of the House, or it was made known to the House, about the use of foreign money during the 1967 elections. I am so sorry to say that this assurance has not been fulfilled. Let him say that this assurance will be implemented otherwise I will take it as a damn lie.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sher Singh.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I am on this assurance.

Notification under Copyright Act

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : : श्रीमन मैं प्रो० शेर सिंह की तरफ से प्रतिलिप्यधिकार अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 43 के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिलिप्यधिकार (पहला संशोधन) आदेश, 1968 की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूं जो दिनांक 6 जनवरी 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 97 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एस० ओ० 98 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुआ था। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-85/68]

RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, on the occasion when the sad incidents in the Tehar Jail were discussed on an adjournment motion, you will recall that two very categorical assuranes were given by the Home Minister. I have not seen what has been done about them. One of them was that the offices of the Inspector General of Police and the Inspector General of Prisons will be separated. Also, there was an assurance given that the judiciary and the executive will be separated in the Union territory. I wonder what has happened to them. I took up this matter in the form of a letter to you. I did not get anything. I would like to know whether you will be pleased to ask the Home Minister why these categorical assurances are not fulfilled by him.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga): *Spoke a few words in Kannada.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act and National Highways Act

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : श्रीमन्,

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

मैं आज की पुनरोक्षित कार्य-सूची में संख्या 9 के अन्तर्गत उल्लिखित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 133 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत पंजाब मोटर गाड़ी (चंडीगढ़ दूसरा संशोधन) नियम 1967 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1968 के चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 9038–एच II (2)-67/36056 मे प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-86/68.]

(2) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 10 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 39 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-87/68.]

12.28 hrs.

RE: SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF PROCEEDINGS

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : उस का जवाब तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को देना है । वह तो आप को इंतजाम करना है ।

MR. SPEAKER: How can I give a reply?

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga): *Spoke a few words in Kannada.*

MR. SPEAKER: (*Spoke a few words in Kannada.* The difficulty is to be undertaken. That was considered when my friends raised it in my Chamber also. It is a technical thing. It is not as though I can give an assurance or answer, I would very much like to have it if it it possible. Some foreign technicians, I think, were also consulted about it. The Secretariat examined it. They thought that 14 or 15 languages may not be possible and that, at best, they can increase by one or two languages, something like that.

I would like this question to be further examined by the Government and the Secretariat. How can I answer it now? I am not objecting Shri Vajpayee raised the quesetion; Shri Madhu Limaye raised the question—and it is being tape-recorded. Let this question not be raished on the floor of the House because there is already enough heat in the country. I am allowing any language but, at the same time, I would appeal to my friends that if they can talk in a language which is understood by the people, it will be useful and easier. I have nothing more to say. We shall see what the Government has to do and what the Secretariat has to do. (*Interruption*).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, the proceedings of yesterday show that you wanted Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma to speak, not in Hindi, in Telugu. Is it one of the reasons of your allegry to her..... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed her to put a supplementary today. I want the Member to put a question in a language which is understood by everybody. Supposing—I do not know Assamese or Bengali—I try to speak something in Bengali, the people may laugh at me . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां अंग्रेजी कैसी बोली जाती है, यह आप जानते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let not this question of language be raised for heavens' sake on the floor of the House.

12.32 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th February, 1968."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Oaths Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th February, 1968.".

12.32½ hrs.

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following two Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 14th February, 1968:—

(1) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

(2) The Oaths Bill, 1968.

12.32¾ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paras 59 and 60 of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1966 and Paras 51, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1967 relating to Income-tax.

12.33 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 4 RE. LOSS TO RAILWAYS DURING LANGUAGE AGITATIONS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to my answers given in the Lok Sabha on 13-2-68, while dealing with supplementaries to Starred Question No. 4, I am to inform the House that, according to the information subsequently received, 26 arrests were made on 22-12-67 by Madras Police.....

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): I myself said that there were arrests made in Madras. You contradicted me.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: ....and later 15 were released. It is understood that prosecution would be launched in the case of the remaining eleven persons.

As regards figures of loss furnished in reply to part (a) of the Question, it is now known that the loss to railway property to the extent of Rs. 15,693 shown against Kerala relates to the whole of the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway. This Division serves the Kerala State and a part of Madras State, and the loss actually took place on the portion lying within Madras State. Therefore,

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

the figures of loss furnished in the statement would stand revised accordingly.

12.34 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Government Business in this House or the week commencing Monday the 19th February, 1968, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on a motion of thanks on the President's Address.

(2) General discussion on Railway Budget.

(3) Discussion on Dr. Hazari's Report on Industrial Licensing Policy.

As the Members are aware, the Railway Budget for 1968-69 wil be presented on the 19th February, 1968, after disposal of Questions.

12.35 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wrote to you giving my notice of a motion regarding what has happened in the State of Bihar. I thought that since you have started a very healthy practice where grave matters are involved, you will provide an opportunity to the House. The fraud on the Constitution that has been committed by an individual who was not a Member of the Assembly by getting somebody first nominated as the Chief Minister for the sole purpose of then getting himself nominated as the Chief Minister is among the grossest frauds on the spirit of the Constitution of India. This matter needs to be discussed in the House. Keeping this in view, I gave the notice of a motion as soon as the incident occurred. I also pleaded with you. I do not know what has happened to that. May I point out you were pleased to provide, I think, very rightly, an opportunity to this House to consider the constitutional issue in the State of Bengal—again, you are going to allow; I am very happy that you do—and the issue, I think, at stake in Bihar is no less? The Government was toppled on the floor of the House, very rightly—I think so—and I want that to happen in Bengal also. I want this wider issue to be decided on the floor of the House and not by the Governor, not in the streets. My question is very clear. I want to plead with you that we should be allowed an opportunity to discuss this kind of new practice, dangerous practice, with regard to Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I fully support the motion moved by Mr. Nath Pai for a discussion on Bihar... (*Interruption*) Mr. Nath Pai does want everybody's support.

Another thing is that the Home Minister has made a statement today on the situation in West Bengal and I would beg of you to allow a discussion. On our part, we have tabled a motion. Because the situation may not go worse, I would only request you to allow in the next week a full-dress discussion on the constitutional deadlock in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a number of motions.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We would also welcome a discussion on what has happened in Bihar as well as in West Bengal. But all Parties must make themselves responsible for the behaviour of their counterparts in these various Legislatures. If we are not prepared to allow the Governor to go into the Assembly and

address the Assembly, if we are not prepared to allow the Assembly to function in a proper and responsible manner, how can we justify our faith in the Constitution and democracy? (*Interruptions*) These things are of all-India importance and they must be discussed in a responsible and sensible manner.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He does not have his Party there and that is why he talks like that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Dr. Triguna Sen.

12.37 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. 11/1/67-CAI(1), dated the 15th December, 1967, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for the remainder of the term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. 11/1/67-CAI(1), dated the 15th December, 1967, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for the remainder of the term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution.".

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Chandrajeet Yadava and seconded by Shri M. N. Naghnoor on the 14th February, 1968, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th February, 1968.'"

We have already taken 5 hours and 45 minutes. We have still got 14 hours and 15 minutes.

Shri Achal Singh to continue his speech.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हम लोगों का ध्यान राष्ट्र की मुख्य मुख्य समस्याओं की ओर आकृष्ट किया है, इस लिये हम लोग उन के हृत आभारी हैं। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार आदि के भयंकर सूखे और अकाल की चर्चा की जिस के कारण करोड़ो आदमियों का जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया था। लेकिन

[श्री अचल सिंह]

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने उस मौके पर पूरी कोशिश के साथ पोड़ितों की रक्षा के वास्ते धन दिया और सेवा को। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले 1946 में बंगाल में मुस्लिम लीग की मिनिस्ट्री थी उस वक्त वहां अकाल पड़ा था। गल्ला होते हुए भी वहां पच्चीस लाख आदमी अकाल में मर गए थे। खाना होते हुए भी मर गए थे। अध्यक्ष जी देखें कि उस सूखे के मुकाबला हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने किस खूबी से सहायता कार्य किया। जिस साहस और सूझबूझ के साथ उन्होंने इसका सामना किया उसके वास्ते वे धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सूखे के समय में अमरीका, कनाडा, फ्रांस, इटली, जर्मनी आदि देशों ने लाखों टन गल्ला दिया जो कि मुफ्त दिया। यह गल्ला सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के पोड़ित लोगों के लिए था। इस गल्ले के साथ साथ उन्होंने मिल्क पाउडर, विटामिज की गोलियां और कपड़े भी दिये। उनकी इस सहायता से तथा अपने प्रयत्नों से हमारे यहां एक आदमी को भी भूख से मरने नहीं दिया गया। हम उनके आभारी हैं।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश हैं। पिछले दस बारह सालों में हम गल्ले की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए करोड़ों टन गल्ला अरबो रुपये मूल्य का अमरीका से मंगा चुके हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश में गल्ले की कमी बनी रही है। हमारी खुशकिस्मती यह है कि इस साल अच्छी वर्षा हुई है और इस वजह से खरीफ की फसल अच्छी हुई और रबी की बहुत अच्छी फसल होने की उम्मीद है। इससे हम बहुत कुछ खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सके हैं मुझे आशा है कि आने वाले दो तीन सालों में हम अपनी खाद्य समस्या को पूर्ण रुप से हल कर लेंगे।

हमारे देश में जो कृषि से पैदावार होती है उस से हमारी नैशनल इनकम में करोब आठ हजार करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होती है। उसमें गल्ले के अलावा कैश क्राप्स भी आती है, जैसे गन्ना है, मूंगफली है, पटसन है, रुई है। इनकी उत्पत्ति भी कम हुई। इसकी वजह से कच्चा माल कम उपलब्ध हुआ और इसका असर हमारी इंडस्ट्री पर पड़ा। इस कारण से हमारा प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम हुआ और बहुत कम माल का निर्यात कर सके इस सब की वजह से हमारी इकोनोमी पर भी प्रतकूल असर पड़ा। इस साल फसल अच्छी हुई है और हम आशा करते हैं कि हमारी इकोनोमिक हालत सुधरेगी और लोगों को राहत मिलेगी।

12.42 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले दो बरस में काफी प्रयास किया हैं। नई नई बीजों की वेरायटीज निकाली गई हैं, खाद का इंतजाम किया गया है, लोगों को रुपया दिया गया है, ट्रेक्टरों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, ट्यूबवैल बने हैं और इन सबके साथ साथ हमारे काश्तकारों ने भी बड़ी मेहनत से काम किया है। इस सब का नतीजा हमारे सामने है। हम आज अपनी खाद्य समस्या को हल करने जा रहे हैं। यह बड़े संतोष और खशी की बात है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारा ध्यान देश म अराजकता और अव्यवस्था जो चल रही है उसकी ओर भी खींचा है। उस सबन्ध में मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज प्रान्तीयता, भाषावाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, सीमा, पानी आदि के प्रश्न को ले कर इस किस्म के जो झगड़े खड़े किये

जा रहे हैं इन से हमारे प्रजातंत्र को और हमारी एकता को बड़ा खतरा हो रहा है। यह जो विषैला प्रचार किया जा रहा है, इसके प्रति हम को सजग रहना है। प्रजातंत्र तभी सफल हो सकता है जब नैतिकता का परिचय दिया जाए और अपने आपको नियंत्रण में रखा जाए। हमारी जो राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं वे ही इन चीजों के जिम्मेदार हैं। जब वे ऐसे कामों को हाथ में लेती हैं तो जनता और खास तौर पर विद्यार्थियों में एक किस्म की उत्तेजना पैदा होती है और उस उत्तेजना के परिणामस्वरूप लोग तोड़फोड़ पर, रेलों को आग लगाने पर, बसों को आग लगाने पर तथा राष्ट्र की सार्वजनिक सम्पति को नष्ट करने पर उतारू हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं वे राष्ट्रीय हित को हमेशा ध्यान में रखें और इस प्रकार की कार्रवाइयों को समाप्त करने में सरकार से सहयोग करें। जब ये अराजक कार्यवाईयां होती हैं तो आम जनता का जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो जाता है। कोई अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव नहीं करता है। जब साधारण गुंडे लोग इन घटनाओं को होते हुए शहरों में देखते हैं तो डाके, चोरी, कत्ल, किडनैपिंग, मर्डर आदि करने का उनको उत्साह मिल जाता है। सपने में भी हम इस बात की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते थे कि आजाद भारत में ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम नैतिकता, सच्चाई, नागरिकता, सदाचार, अहिंसा का परिचय दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो आप देखें कि एक बड़ा खतरा हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ा हो जाएगा। हमारे सामने पहले ही एक और संकट उपस्थित है। एक तरफ चीन और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान हमारी ओर ललचाई आंखों से देख रहे हैं। अनेक उनके पिट्ठू भी हमारे बीच में हैं, उनके एजेंट भी हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं। वे देख रहे हैं कि उनके हाथ कोई मौका लगे तो वे हमारे देश में अराजकता पैदा करें। इसलिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है अगर हम राष्ट्र की अखंडता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, उसका फलता फूलता देखना चाहते हैं तो हम को अच्छे नागरिक बनना पड़ेगा, सर्विसिस को हमारे विद्यार्थियों को और हमारी जनता को अच्छा नागरिक बनना पड़ेगा और इन आदर्शों को आगे रख कर हमको बढ़ना होगा। तभी हम प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि वह भारत में राम राज्य या सुराज्य स्थापित होते देखना चाहते हैं। दुख की बात है कि महात्मा जी अब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। उनकी जो कल्पना थी उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हम जा रहें हैं। मैं कह चुका हूं कि नैतिकता के कोई भी प्रजातंत्र कायम नहीं रह सकता और इस वक्त नैतिकता की बहुत कमी है और इस कारण से हमारे देश को बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है।

मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। प्रजातंत्र के वास्ते नैतिकता का होना परम आवश्यक है। इसका उदय होना चाहिये।

जो अव्यवस्था और अस्थिरता आज कुछ प्रदेशों या स्टेटों में है जैसे वैस्ट बंगाल है, बिहार है, पंजाब है, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि हैं वह प्रजातंत्र के लिए बड़ा खतरा है। इस से वहां के प्रशासन और जनता पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। वहां पर स्थिरता लाना बड़ा आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार एक खाली बोरा खड़ा नहीं रह सकता, ठीक उसी प्रकार बगैर नैतिकता के प्रजातंत्र भी कायम नहीं रह सकता है। इस वास्ते नैतिकता को हमें सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

दल बदल प्रजातंत्र के वास्ते खतरा है। यह दल बदल मंत्री पदों के प्रलोभन में आकर किया जाता है। इससे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार

[श्री अचल सिंह]

फैला हुआ है । इसका भी कोई इलाज होना चाहिये । अब समय आ गया है कि प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए दल बदल को कानूनी रूप से तुरन्त रोका जाए ।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जबकि प्रजातंत्र को सफल और कामयाब बनाने के लिए देश में ज्यादा पार्टियों का अन्त करके केवल दो ही पार्टियों अथवा तीन पार्टियां कानून द्वारा रखी जायें ।

राज कर्मचारियों की बगावत या असहयोग प्रजातंत्र के वास्ते बड़ा घातक है । जो मेड़ खेत की रक्षा के वास्ते है वही अगर खेत को खाये तो प्रजातंत्र कैसे कामयाबी के साथ चल सकता है । केन्द्रीय और राज्य कर्मचारियों को सन्तुष्ट रखने के वास्ते यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उनको बजाय महंगाई भत्ते के उनके जरूरत की चीजें जैसे अनाज, दालें, कोयला, घी, दूध, आलू कपड़ा वगैरह सन 1964–65 के भाव के अनुसार सरकारी डिपुओं से दिया जाए ताकि आए दिन उनकी तनख्वाह व महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग खत्म हो और वे मन लग कर राष्ट्र के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य पालन कर सकें ।

हमें आज के बढ़ते हुए फैशन, होटलों के खर्चे आदि को भी कम करना होगा ।

राष्ट्रीय नैतिकता तथा एकता के वास्ते यह परम आवश्यक है कि जल्द से जल्द भारत भर की इंटीग्रेशन कान्फ्रेंस दिल्ली में आयोजित की जाए । इस तरह की कान्फ्रेंस स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी ने सन् 1960 और 1962 में बुलाई थी । इस सम्बन्ध में हम रे गृह मन्त्री जी ने अभी संकेत भी दिया है । उसका होना परम आवश्यक है ।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि कई प्रकार की विभिन्नताओं के बावजद हमारा राष्ट्र एक है और हम सब को उसकी एकता को बनाये रखने का प्रयास करना है । मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के इस विचार से सहमत हूं और उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसके लिए जो धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव इस सदन में रखा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani): The Address of the President, as expected by the people of this country, has painted a gloom picture of the country, because the actions on the part of the Congress Government during the past 20 years or so have led the country to more or less economic bankruptcy.

The President has said that lawlessness is prevailing throughout the country, and there is also growing unemployment both among the educated and the skilled and unskilled workers, and even in fields where the Government, if only they are sincere, can provide employment, there is growing unemployment.

There is already a decline in exports, particularly in the traditional markets. This Government is loosing day by day even in traditional commodities. The price increase is also there throughout the year, and the price is on the increase every month.

Despite this, the President's Address tries to present here and there an optimistic picture. For example, the President has said that the increase in the national income will be about 10.8 per cent due to good crops. I can dare say that it is only such kind of dreams and manipulated figures that have discredited this Congress Government in the last so many years, and still they have not learnt a lesson from their past experiences, with the chamber by another door. (*An hon. Member*: Back-door) escorted by this

The President has referred to lawlessness in the country. Lawlessness is due to many factors, and some friends have attributed this to the agitation in the South on the language problem. Of course, language is a delicate what ought to have been settled across the table in the long run, not so every expeditiously. No prudent Government would have brought in a measure like the Resolution that was attached to the Language Bill during the last session. This has given room for Hindi fanatics, particularly the eldest members of this house, Seth Govind Das, to go to the extent of saying that the Government of Tamil Nad should be toppled. Every one knows, including the members of the Treasury Benches, how best, among all the States, the Tamil Nad Government is being run, how ably it is being governed, how wisely the administration is carried on in Tamil Nad. In spite of that, only this Hindi fanaticism has given room for such a suggestion to be made, particularly by an elderly member of this House. Even though it is most regrettable, I have to point out that any such attempts will be resisted by all the people in Tamil Nad wholeheartedly and to the last.

Probably it is such kind of insinuations or instigations that have encouraged even people like Mr. C. Subramaniam, the new Tamil Nad Congress Committee President, to instigate even Congress workers to agitate or make some trouble for the present DMK Government in Madras.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam): No, No.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: There can be no doubt about the intentions of Mr. C. Subramaniam in provoking even the students to agitate or to create some confusion and chaos in Tamil Nad where everything is normal. That is why there are many small agitations by the students, all because of the instigations and provocations of the Tamil Nad Congress President Mr. Subramaniam Otherwise, there would not have been any trouble during the last few weeks.

Many Members including the leader of the Swatantra party have rightly pointed out the atmosphere of lawlessness in the country which is the creation of the excesses of the Congress Government in the past many years. If only they were a little sincere and prudent and realistic in what they did, the present chaotic conditions would have been avoided. The statement of Seth Govind Das confirms the lingering doubts in the minds of the non-Hindi people about the Language Bill and the Resolutious that were passed in Parliament during the last session. That was passed to satisfy the Hindi fanatics so that the people in power can stick to power. Otherwise, they would not have brought forward this Bill and created the troubles in the country over language.

Many friends referred to the situation in West Bengal. It is really a matter of shame that the Governor of the State who holds a sacred and supreme authority enters the legislature through a back door and leaves by another back door. Things should have been settled amicably and in this matter the Central Government has not done its duty properly. Only these acts of omission and commission lead to lawlessness in the country; it is not the non-Congress Governments who are responsible for lawlessness in the country but it is only the Congress Governments at the Centre and in some States.

If anyone pauses and ponders for a minute over the causes for these troubles, it is evident that the root of the matter can be traced to the concentration of power with the Central Government. Then DMK has always been aware of this and had been advocating that the powers of the Centre should be decentralised so that the State Governments could be able to look after the welfare of people in their areas. Only certain minimum powers should be vested with the Central Government, powers relating

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to such subjects as defence or external affairs. Too much concentration of powers with the Centre makes it autocratic and the Centre becomes purposeless and the Centre is unable to prevent the resulting chaos and confusion in the political ad ecoomic situation in the country. That is why we want decentralisation which gives more powers to the States. It is a matter of great regret that the Presidet's Address does not refer to decentralisation of powers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every day practically we have to delay it for five minutes for want of quorum. Is it not the responsibility of the ruling party to provide quorum?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not waste the time of the House.

You were there in the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that case, let the Congress ruling party have 50 Chief Whips or Deputy Whips or something like that, so that at least those people will be present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, Shri Sambandhan may continue his speech.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I was referring to the causes for the ills in the country today. The main cause for the present confusion and the chaotic economic and political situation in the country is the concentration of power at the centre. That is why we want decentralisation of power at the Centre in favour of the States. It is a matter of great regret that the President's Address does not contain any mention about decentralisation of power in favour of the States, particularly when the people of the country have acted judiciously in electing different parties to power in various States.

India is not only multi-lingual, it is not only a country of various languages, but also of various and different cultures and ways of life. Therefore, it is justifiable and reasonable to have a Government of a federal setup. This is the only ultimate solution for the ills of the country today. Let the Central Government try to grab more and more powers in the name, guise or plea of national integrity or national unity. Such kind of concentration of power only leads to mischievous and wrongful policies on the part of the Central Government, which creates unrest in the minds of the people as a whole. Let the Government come forward to discard more of the powers in favour of the States. It will give room for stability and peace and it will lead to prosperity all round.

Let not the friends on the other side immediately jump to the conclusion that such kind of transfer of power to States will lead to instability in the country and it will be dangerous to the security of the country. It will be the other way about. If more powers about problems that relate to the immediately requirements of the people are given to the States, the Central Ministers and the Prime Minister will be relieved of worry to a very great extent and they can concentrate more and more on defence, security ad other matters in the larger interests of the nation. So, it is quite necessay and essential that more and

more powers should be decentralised from the Centre in favour of the States.

The President has stressed the need for cooperation between the Central and State Governments. But what are we witnessing every day? We come to know every now and then about the friction between the Centre and the States, even in small matters. Particularly with regard to Madras, even small requests for additional or special gants have been turned down by the Centre.

The serious imbalance in distribution of resources in relation to responsibilities as between Centre and the States has distorted the healthy relationship which should exist between the Centre and the constituent units in a large federal set-up. True Federalism means that the Centre as well as the units should have adequate resources for the discharge of their respective responsibilities and that discretionary loans and grants from the Centre in respect of matters falling constitutionally within the competence of the States should play only a peripheral role.

The President has stressed that the Centre and States should continue to serve and advance larger national interests.

I wish to ask this Government whether, agricultural production or food production comes under these larger national interests. If that is so, why has the Central Government, I do not know, negatived the request of the Tamilnad Government for a special assistance of Rs. 20 crores towards minor irrigation, that too in the days of drought particularly in Tamilnad where we do not have bigger rivers and where we have harnessed all the available water resources, for the sake of establishing more and more bore wells, filter-point wells and for generating power for lift irrigation. This is of primary importance. This is the primary need of today. In spite of that the Central Government has negatived the request of the Government of Madras for Rs. 20 crores for improvements of agricultural production. Does this show the Centre's cooperation with the State? I want the Government to think a little before saying anything. Let them show the way how co-operation should be done. If the Centre is really anxious that there must be cordial relationship between the Centre and the States steps should be taken without any further delay to remedy the present situation and to give more power to the States particularly in the matter of finance.

Just to illusrate how the Centre cooperates with the States I wish to bring another matter to the notice of this House. During the recent elections the number of seats in the legislative assemblies has been increased in almost all the States. The same was done in the State of Tamilnad also. Consequently, the Government of Tamilnad under the leadership of our eminent leader, our Anna, requested the Central Government to increase in proportion, in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution, the strength of the Legislative Council. It is more than a year now. The Central Government has not done anything. It has not even replied to the State Government indicating what they are going to do. Do you mean to say that this demand of the State Government is an unreasonable one, or is it a burden on the Central Government? In no way is it a burden on the Central Government. Either the Central Government is so very negligent or it is adopting an attitude of a dictator and it is not even replying to the State Government on this point. Does this mean cooperation on the part of the Central Government with the State Government? With such kind of cooperation does the Central Government expect the State Government to co-operate with it in all spheres? It is for the Central Government to think over and remedy its actions immediately.

Wrong planning has led the country into the present economic ills. Every-

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body admits that. This also leads to deficit financing year after year. Where an individual, a family or a country resorts to deficit financing we know the fate of that individual, family or country. Ultimately it leads only to bankruptcy. Deficit financing has already led our country to bankruptcy. Further deficit financing will lead the country to further bankruptcy. Therefore, let not the Government adopt deficit financing anymore.

There is already recession in the industries, whether it is heavy industries, medium industries, small-scale industries or cottage industries. This is due to wrong planning. When I say 'planning' one is tempted to ask where the Plan is. We have already buried the Five Year Plans. For the last three or four years we are giving only annual Plans. Even the annual Plans are not coming up in advance before the financial year. The annual Plan comes just on the verge of the year. The Plan for the year 1968-69 has not yet been given. That is the fate of the Plans. This shows lack of vision on the part of the planners. I will mention one or two instances to show how planning has brought about misery in the country. For example, the expansion of the textile industry does not correspond to the increase in cloth consumption either in the country or the textile exports to countries overseas.

It is a pity that the short-sighted policy of the Government has resulted in our losing even our traditional markets not only for the millmade textiles but also for the handloom textiles.

Again, if you take the different sections of the textile industry, lack of prudence and foresight has plunged the spinning mills in particular in calamities. Why did they not plan properly the ratio between the spinning mills and the weaving mills or the different textile weaving units in the country? This has again resulted in untold misery for the spinning mills, particularly in Tamil Nad. Many mills in Tamil Nad were closed and are on the verge of being closed. It is the primary responsibility of the Central Government but they are closing their eyes to it in spite of the fact that the Government of Tamil Nad has represented to the Centre to do something with regard to the textile industry. Since the Central Government did not come forward, our State Government with all its prudence and all its available resources has given guarantees to the scheduled banks which have advanced certain amounts to about 18 mills in Madras State alone which have been re-opened so that thousands of employees are saved from being thrown out of employment. I wish to ask the Government what steps have so far been taken to help these sick mills even after passing an Act to take over the sick mills.

Coming to the question of steel plants, we have been deceiving ourselves by simply placing before the public huge plans and programmes without looking into the feasibility or the workability of schemes, leave alone the turnover or the profit from such schemes. In a country like ours there is no sense in establishing gigantic industries like the Bokaro steel plant in one part of the country. If things were looked into with vision and wisdom, this would not have happened. In the place of one such wasteful big scheme, three or four steel plants in different parts of the country might have been allowed. This would not only have been justifiable and reasonable but would also have satisfied the aspirations and wishes of the people of many States. Even now it is not too late. They have spent only Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 120 crores on the Bokaro plant. This can be totally abandoned and instead of sinking another Rs. 700 crores or Rs. 800 crores on this plant without much return, they can allow two or three States to start two or three steel plants in their States. For instance, there can be one at Salem which is a feasible and profitable scheme, another at Hospet and a third at Visakhapatnam.

I am glad that the Government have realised in the long run that the tax structure should be simplified. It is not enough to simplify the tax structure alone. It is also necessary that the administration should also be reformed so that people will have confidence in the administration. The writ petitions in the many High Courts as well in the Supreme Court prove what the present day administration is and how far the discretionary powers vested with the authorities are misused. This should be straightened up. There is no use simply creating Lok Pals and Lok Ayuktas. The people should feel that whenever they want anything, it is within their easy reach.

With regard to unemployment—it was referred to yesterday by many speakers—I want to stress only on one cottage industry which has been there in the country for centuries and centuries and which is facing crisis after crisis year after year, that is, the handloom industry.. The handloom industry is the biggest industry that provides, next to agriculture, employment to the people of this country. The Government are not taking care, are not providing sufficient funds, are not chalking out proper schemes for the rehabilitation of the handloom weavers. More than 30 lakhs looms are there throughout the country. In Tamilnad there are more than 5 lakhs looms. On them depend more than 50 lakhs families in the whole country even according to Government statistics. In the Third Five-Year Plan they have spent only Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 32 crores in respect of this, whereas on khadi they have spent much more. I am not against khadi; khadi is as important as handloom. Khadi is one of the handlooms. In the khadi industry, there are 18:9 lakh people dependent on that. The Government have spent Rs. 108 crores in the Third Plan. There is no sense of proportion in sendig the amount even among the village industries. So, this should be rectfiied.

The hadloom industry has enjoyed very good overseas market so far. Because of the wrong policies, blind policies, of the Government, in spite of the representations by the trade and the people in the industry, they have lost some overseas market. Only to satisfy the whims and fancies of one or two individuals and to satisfy their own Corporation, that is, the Handicrafts and Handloom Industries Corporation, they have completely lost the American market. The American market is still a potential market.

There is a weavers' service centre under this Corporation. We do not know what help it renders to actual users or the people who are in the industry. It is a criminal waste. Just to satisfy one or two people, just to keep one or two close-friends of some of the people at the Centre, they are creating such a kind of organisations without any help to the industry. It is high time they do something for the industry. Otherwise there will be a great hardship on the lakhs and lakhs of weavers and their families who are dependent on this industry.

I request the Government to bestow some concentrated attention on this. Let them at least call for a conference of the important people who are in the industry. When the delegations are sent, there is a scheme on the part of the Government to send only two or three of their pets and not the persons who are in the industry. I also understand that the Deputy Prime Minister is going to Bangalore to consult the Chief Minister of the State with regard to handlooms. But the people who are in the industry, who actually participate in the industry, who are actual exporter, are not invited. Only a few of them who are in the cooperative sector are invited. I do not know how far they can find remedy if the conferences of such kind of people only are called.

I want the Governnent to take into consideration all these things and to devise ways and means to rehabilitate millions and millions of weavers in the country.

श्री अ० लि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : महोदय, संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सामने राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है और जो कि भाषण उनका छपा हुआ है उस में एक तरफ आप देखेंगे कि उन की विचारधारा को और जहां पर इंसानियत हम खो बैठते हैं उस चीज को भी आप के सामने मैं रखने की कोशिश करूंगा । राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है :

"अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक उन्नति सरकार के लिए अत्यंत रुचि और चिंता का विषय रहा है। हालांकि उन की उन्नति के लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है, तो भी सरकार यह जानती है कि बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है ।"

राष्ट्रपति जी का यह अभिभाषण है जो कि बहुत उच्च कोटि का है लेकिन हमारे में जब मनुष्यता नहीं रह जाती, जब आदमी आदमी को नहीं समझता और जब वहां के अधिकारी उन चीजों के ऊपर कोई गौर नहीं करते तो वह एक गम्भीर चिंता का विषय बन जाता है ।

मैं आप के सामने दो चीजें रखना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि वह जो आप की मुंगेली तहसील के गुरुआइन डब्री की नई कांस्टीटुएंसी जो मुझे दी गई है और वैंगाकापा जहां कि यह वारदात हुई है और जहां कि एक की नहीं अपितु पांच-पांच लोगों की जान निकाली गई है, वहां 19 तारीख को आप के वहां वैंगाकापा गुरुआइन डब्री में सारे के सारे लोग इकट्ठा हुए थे तो वहां पर पुलिस के आदमी और वहां के अफसरान मौजूद थे । जब उनको एक चीज मालूम हो गई थी 19 जनवरी को तो उस के बाद यह एक उन का फर्ज था कि वह उस पर कार्रवाही करते लेकिन 20 तारीख को जबकि आपके गुरुआइन डब्री में यह हालत हुई और वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐथारिटीज मौजूद थीं तो साढ़े आठ बजे रात को सारे के सारे लोग बिलासपुर से वहां पहुंच गये थे । उस के बाद वह लोग वहां पर जब रहने के बाद 20 तारीख को जबकि वारदात आप की होती है तो उस वक्त यह लोग क्या कर रहे थे ? मैं समझता हूं कि वैंगाकापा में 20 तारीख को जिस रोज यह वाक़यात हुए यह तमाम के तमाम लोग गये तो वहां पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ा हिन्दुओं में और वहां के जो हरिजन भाई हैं, सतनामी भाई हैं, उन के साथ में हुआ । उन के साथ में एक बहुत पुराना झगड़ा था । इस पुराने झगड़े को हम दूर कर सकते थे लेकिन उसे दूर न करने के बाद अब एक घटना आप से मैं अर्ज करूं कि वहां पर उन लोगों के साथ में नहीं बल्कि हमारी बहनों के साथ में, हमारी माताओं के साथ जो कांड किये गये हैं, मैं उस का किस मुंह से आप के सामने वर्णन करूं ? मैं कहना नहीं चाहता । मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जिस घटना का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं उस पर मध्यप्रदेश शासन ने जुडिशिएल इन्क्वायरी बैठा दी है इसलिए उस प्रश्न को यहां पर डिस्कस नहीं करना चाहिए यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a fact that, after these atrocities were committed, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have appointed a judicial inquiry committee? I do not know. If it is so, I would suggest that the hon. Member may just say what happened; he need not try to apportion the blame because that is left to the inquiry committee. This concerns his constituency and his allegation is that certain atrocities were committeed on Harijans. He may just give the bare facts and not go into them.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: I will give only the bare facts. I am not giving anything contrary to facts, if there is anything, you can blame me. I will confine myself only to facts.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): The facts speak for themselves. He is not responsible for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said, just now he need not apportion tht blame as to what the Government did and how they have failed to take steps. He may just say what happened. He is well within his rights to give the facts as they are and as are within his knowledge.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : यह दो सालों में हिन्दू और सतनामी भाई जो कि हरिजन हैं जिनकी तादाद सब से ज्यादा है आप की उस तहसील में तो उन का लोगों के साथ में यह मनमुटाव चला आता था । यह एक रंजिश थी और वह इतनी अधिक बढ़ चुकी थी कि वहां पर आज 16 गांवों में 144 दफा लगाई गई थी । मेरा यह कहना है कि ठीक है 144 दफा आप ने लगाई । बहुत ठीक किया ताकि आयन्दा कोई चीज न हो लेकिन वहां पर जिस समय यह 19 तारीख को वारदात हुई उस के बाद बराबर स्टैप्स नहीं लिये गये यह मेरा कहना है । उन को चाहिए था कि वह वहां पर कदम उठाते ।

मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि दिनांक 25 अगस्त को मुंगेली में जब उन लोगों को मालूम हुआ कि यह हथियार लेकर इस क्षेत्र में आ रहे हैं तो वहां के अफसरान ने उस चीज को रोका । मैं इस में उन की तारीफ करता हूं और इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है । लेकिन उस के साथ साथ उन दोनों पर उन दोनो पार्टियों पर 107 का मामला चलाया गया और यह 107 का मामला चलाने के बाद एक जगह पर उन दोनों पार्टियों को बुलाकर निर्णय लिया जाता है कि इन में से कोई भी कुछ करेगा तो वह उसका जिम्मेदार होगा वह उस का भागी होगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 107 की कार्यवाही करने के बाद यदि मान लीजिये आपसी समझौता होता है तो यह काम अदालत में जाना चाहिये था, अदालत के जरिये से होना चाहिए था जबकि 107 दोनों पार्टियों पर चल रही थी । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बेसिक इनक्वायरी वह कर रहे हैं । मैं यह भी कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि वहां पर गुरुआइन डब्री में यह मांग की गई थी यहां पर एक पुलिस थाना खोला जाय । मैं खुद जाकर लालपुर गांव को देख कर आया हूं । आज भी उन सोलह गांवों में लोगों के अन्दर डर फैला हुआ है कि मालूम नहीं क्या होगा । वहां पर पोकलसिंह एक पार्टी के अगुआ थे । और अजोर सिंह दूसरी पार्टी के अगुआ थे । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं । मैं समझ बूझकर और जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि जब यह मालूम था कि इन दोनों में इतना मनमुटाव है तब क्या यह हमारा कर्तव्य नहीं हो जाता कि ऐसे लोगों को जिले के बाहर कर देने की कार्यवाही करें ?

इसके साथ साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि इन गांवों के लिये आप एक कमेटी बना दें , जो कि दोनों पार्टियों की कमेटी हो और जो वहां ला ऐंड आर्डर मेनटेन करने के लिये जिम्मेदार हो । उसके बाद यदि गांव में कोई बारदात हो तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी उस कमेटी के सिर पर हो कि वह पुलिस को या वहां के अधिकारियों को उस की इत्तला दे ।

आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिंदू होने के नाते क्या खाली मेरा ही दावा है कि मैं ही रामायण का पाठ कर सकता हूं, एक हरिजन नहीं कर सकता है ? आखिर यह चीजें कैसे शुरू हुई ? मैं अपने दोस्त श्री वाजपेयी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं । मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस पर कुछ

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

कार्यवाई करें और देखें कि मेरा कहना ठीक है या नहीं। यदि मेरा कहना ठीक न हो तो वह मुझे जो सजा देना चाहे, मैं उस को लेने के लिये तैयार हूं। मैं उनकी विचारधारा को अच्छी तरह से जानता हू। मैं उन की उतनी ही कद्र करता हूं जितनी कोई दूसरा भाई कर सकता है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि वैसा दृश्य कभी देखा नहीं था, इसलिये मैं आपे में नहीं था उस दृश्य को देखने के बाद झगड़ा होता है। 14 जनवरी को मुगेली में एक हजार के ऊपर लोग जमा थे। वहां उन्होंने तलवार भांजी और थाने के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो हमारा कर्त्तव्य क्या हो जाता है? क्या हम इस बात को नहीं समझ सकते कि यह आगे होने वाली चीज की निशानी है और हमें उसको रोकना है? वहां पर इसको नहीं रोका जाता। हमको उसी समय सतर्क हो जाना चाहिये था और सतर्क हो कर काम करना चाहिये था। जैसा मैं ने कहा, 19 तारीख को जब गुरावाइन डबरी में यह किस्सा हुआ तब वहां पर सारे अफसर मौजूद थे। ऐसे समय में उनका क्या कर्तव्य हो जाता है? उनका कर्तव्य हो जाता है ला ऐंड आर्डर मेनटेन करने का। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के मख्य मंत्री जी का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि वह वहां गये। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात कहनी है। मान लीजिये कि मैं एक भुक्त भोगी हूं और आपके पास आता हूं। यदि आप प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री हैं तो क्या यह आपका फर्ज नहीं है कि आप मेरी बात सुनें? मैं आपको खून की नदियां जो उन दिनों वहां बहीं यदि उसके दर्शन कराना चाहता हूं तो क्या आपको, उसको जाकर देखना नहीं चाहिये? अगर आप ऐसी चीज नहीं करते हैं तो यह उचित नहीं है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां आखिर उत्तेजना का कारण क्या हुआ। जब गुरवाइन डबरी में यह सारी बातें हुई, सतनामी सुमिरन के साथ जब दुर्व्यवहार हुआ—मैं आपको वहां का दृष्टान्त नहीं दे सकता—उसको देखकर सतनामी भाई जोश में आ गये और हमला करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन उस हमले में कोई भी मरा नहीं। लेकिन 20 तारीख के हमले में बंगाकापा में जैसा नंगानत्य किया गया मैं किस मुंह से आपने ध्यान में कहूं। हमारी एक बहन गर्भवती थी। उसके लड़का होने वाला था। जब उसके साथ ज्यादती की जाती है तब वह भागती है। उस वक्त उसके बच्चा हो जाता है और उस बच्चे को लेकर वह सामने आती है, जिस रोज मैं वहां जाता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि आप बेशक कार्रवाई कीजिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि मत कीजिये। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि आप दोनों पार्टियों के लोगों को बुलाइये। तमाम अखबारों में यह चीजें आई हैं और एक ही दो चीजें नहीं आई हैं। आपको उसके मुताल्लिक देखना चाहिये था। यह सारी बातें इस बात की द्योतक हैं कि आपको इस मामले में भरसक सतर्क रहना चाहिये था। लेकिन आपने यह सतर्कता नहीं रक्खी है। आज मेरा यहां पर यह चार्ज है।

आप नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन का नाम लेते हैं। लेकिन क्या यही नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन के तरीके हैं। हम सब लोग हयूमन बींग हैं और हममें से हर एक को अपने अपने मजहब का प्रचार करने का हक है। यदि सतनामी ऐसा करते हैं तो कौन सा, गुनाह करते हैं? हमें कोई तो यह समझाने की कोशिश करे। असल बात यह है कि वह जमाना अब चला गया जब हम इन लोगों को घसीट कर कहा करते थे कि इसको अधिकार नहीं है घोड़े पर चढ़ने

का क्योंकि हम हिन्दू हैं। हिन्दू कहलाते हुए भी हम अपनी मनुष्यता खो बैठे हैं। हम लोग एक ईश्वर के बनाये हुए हैं। चाहे हम सतनामी हों, चाहे ब्राह्मण हों, चाहे क्षत्री हों चाहे वैश्य हों, हममें से हर एक को हक है परमात्मा की पूजा करने का क्योंकि हम परमात्मा के पुजारी हैं और परमात्मा ने ही हमें पैदा किया है। हम को हमारा हक मिलना चाहिये। इसलिये हमको यहां पर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं लानी चाहिये।

हमें खुद गांधी जी ने सिखलाया था कि हम अपने भाइयों के साथ किस प्रकार व्यवहार करें। हरिजन का काम उन्होंने खुद किया था। किन्तु क्या हमने उनकी बात को माना? हमको जो ईसा ने सिखाया उसको क्या हमने माना? जो कुछ रामने सिखलाया था उसको हमने कितना माना, जो कृष्ण भगवान ने सिखलाया था उसको कितना माना? उन्होंने जो प्यार दिया वह ग्वाल वालों को दिया, ईसा ने जो प्यार दिया वह मछुओं को दिया। क्या हम इतना प्यार हरिजन भाइयों से नहीं कर सकते? अगर हम इस तरह से करते हुए कहते रहें कि हम नैशनल इंटेग्रेशन चाहते हैं तो कहां से नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन आयेगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि परमात्मा सबके लिये है और परमात्मा पर हमारा विश्वास होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इस मामले में जिन लोगों ने यह कार्रवाई की है उनको किसी न किसी तरह से पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिये। जिस रोज मैं गया था वहां पर पुलिस तहकीकात कर रही थी। लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करूं कि इन सारी चीजों के होते हुए भी आज राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभिभाषण के आखिरी सफे पर कहते हैं कि:

"सदियों के बाद भारत के लोगों तेजी से बदलते हुए दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। अपने देशवासियों की आकांक्षाओं। और आवश्यकताओं का जवाब देने की आज हम सबको चुनौती मिली है। महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाना चाहिये सरकार राष्ट्रीय और महत्व के प्रमुख मसलों पर सभी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बैठकर विचार करने और उनकी सलाह लेने के लिए तैयार रहेगी।"

बहुत ही उत्तम और उच्च कोटि का जो यह व्याख्यान राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमें दिया है, हम उसकी कद्र करते हैं।

और हम उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। लेकिन हम में राष्ट्रीयता कैसे आएगी जब हम मनुष्य को मनुष्य नहीं समझ सकते हैं तब राष्ट्रीयता का उदय कैसे होगा? मैं आपका थोड़ा सा समय लेकर आपका ध्यान अहमदनगर के मेहर बाबा की कही हुई बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनके इन चीजों के बारें में क्या विचार हैं, इनको आप सुनें। हमारे व्यवहार पर वह क्या कहते हैं? हम इतने ग्रन्थों को देखते हैं और पढ़ते हैं लेकिन आज हालत क्या है? वह कहते हैं:

"Have 100 per cent honesty or keep your mouths shut. The best judge as to whether you are 100 per honest and living up to what you preach, is your own heart . . . One must live what one tells others to do, otherwise it can never impress them."

इस चीज को हमको याद रखना है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक हम में स्पिरिचुअल अवेकनिंब नहीं होती है, अध्यात्मवाद की जागृति नहीं हम में आती है, तब तक शायद यह चीज न मिले। उस पर भी वह कहते हैं।

[श्री ग्र० सि० सहगल]

"For real spiritual service the disciple has to be prepared for all eventualities".

यह उनका कहना है, मेरा कहना नहीं है। इसके साथ साथ वह यह भी कहते हैं।

"Do it with the thought that you are not doing it but that it is being done as it is God's Will."

यदि परमात्मा की यह इच्छा है तो उस पर हमे विश्वास रखना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है, उसका अनुमोदन करते हुए में अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा): माननीय सदस्य ने हरिजनों और गांधी जी का नाम लिया है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी हरिजनों की बस्ती में तो रहते थे लेकिन हरिजनों का खाना उन्होंने नहीं खाया।

श्री ग्र० सि० सहगल: हम खाने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप खिलाओ।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): The address by the President is not merely a formal affair, nor is it a ceremonial function. It has a deep significance. It gives an opportunity to the Government to present to Parliament the policies which they want to adopt and the measures they would take for the progress of the country, to improve the happiness and the well being of the people. The public also looks forward to the address with great expectation, hoping that it would bring them some relief and some solace.

The present Address delivered by the President I must say is absolutely insipid. It is nothing but a document containing routine matters with no hopes for the future, and with no indication of any measures being taken by the Government to rescue the people from the various national difficulties in which the country has been entangled.

Twenty years have rolled by since independence dawned on the country, when popular government was ushered in and the Congress Government took over the administration of the country. Many pledges were given, promises were made far beyond their capacity with the result that these promises have been kept, the pledges have not been honoured. On the other hand, a number of problems have been created, problems which are becoming graver and graver every day, and which the Government are entirely unable and totally incapable of resolving. Even now the Government is busy creating more problems for the country and I do not know what fate awaits the country after some time, whether democracy will work or fail. Look at the number of grave and serious problems we have before us. There is shortage of food in spite of the fact that thousands of crores of rupees have been sunk in the three plans. People are under fed and undernourished. There is the problem of inflation mainly due to overtaxation, overspending and over-borrowing. People are in the jaws of inflation nad their life has become miserable. There is the problem of corruption from top to bottom; the menace is growing. It is a shame for us that India is breeding more and more corruption and it is a great humiliation to the nation. We have financial and economic problems. People are groaning under the oppressive weight of taxation. Ministers are going about to other countries with a begging bowl asking for loans. In fact the country is living on the doles of America and other foreign countries. Our indebtedness to other countries is huge and it is a burden not

only on the present generation but also on future generations. There is communal trouble throughout the country; there is the problem of communist menace in our country. Our country is faced with aggression from countries like Pakistan and China. All these problems stare at our face and the Government is unable to solve them. The problems are so grave that they require the entire and united efforts of all sections of our people. Government must devote its undivided attention towards the solution of these problems; on the other hand they are devoting their undivided attention to topple the non-Congress Ministries in the States. They place the party above the country; they care more for the welfare of the organisation to which they belong than for the welfare of the people of the country. It is this partisanship which is harming the welfare of the people.

One of the recent problem and a grave problem is that of language. I must devote some time on this because my State of Mysore is in the grip of an unrest. Not only Mysore, but Andhra and Madras also, indeed the entire South is very much obsessed with this problem and there have been shootings in Mysore and ten lives were lost; there have been more ugly incidents also in other States, especially in Andhra. Yesterday it was announced in papers that the students in Mysore returned to their colleges but today the news is that there is recrudescence of this trouble and all the colleges remain closed. The fire may be out but the fuel is there. Who supplied this fuel? It is the Government of India and the Home Ministry. We are all conscious of the keen controversy and the sentiment prevailing in the South regarding the language issue and of the unfortunate incidents that happened in Madras culminating in self-immolation. It was after this that the late two Prime Ministers gave a sort of assurance through this House to the South that English would continue as an associate language. This allayed their suspicion to a certain extent and affairs were being carried on, and everything seemed to be calm and normal, but suddenly, the Home Minister, who unfortunately is absent on such an important occasion, conceived the brilliant idea of bringing an amendment and upset the normality and the peace. He introduced a Bill in this House with resolution, passed it by his own majority, though it was bitterly opposed by the Opposition. And after it was passed, the fire and trouble started and upset the equilibrium throughout the south and now the trouble is, the entire South India is on a war path. The Home Minister committed a grievous mistake in not consulting all the States, especially the Southern States, before introducing this Bill as was done when the report of the Reorganisation Commission was implemented. He knows that this Bill affects the entire nation and the country and all the States. It should have been his duty and it would have been in accordance with the democratic principles to consult all the States and their legislatures and then bring this Bill after having consulted them. He ought to have obtained the consensus,—about which he is so particular, is regarding the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute,— and then brought it. But he behaved arbitrarily, and in utter disregard of the wishes of the people in the south, he brought this Bill before the House and got it enacted and now the trouble has started.

There have been firings; there has been sabotage, and there have been many unfortunate and ugly incident. I share the feelings of the President that we should avoid the destruction of property which belongs to the nation. It is to our detriment, and I even now call on those people to that can show their resentment or protest in a peaceful manner but not by destruction of property. But, at the same time, we cannot overlook the depth of the feeling and the reason for it, and I request the Government to take note of it.

The reasons are obvious. The youngsters feel that if this Bill with the resolution is implemented, it will

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

be a great disadvantage to the students there, and confers a great advantage to the students in Hindi speaking area. It creates unequal burden and unequal opportunity. It was pointed out by my hon. friend that if the language Bill is implemented, the result will be that in the Hindi-Speaking areas, it will be only one language—Hindi or Hindustani—whereas in the South, they have to study three or even four languages; they will have to study their mother-tongue, the regional language, English and Hindi. And, as a Muslim, I have to study Arabic also. So, it will be a five-language formula. Do you not understand. could it not be realised, that we are throwing more burden on the students in the south? Is it not a fact that in the Hindi-speaking region, the students, if they study only one language which is their mother-tongue, their regional language and the official language, will be at an advantage? It is this aspect that has been working in the mind of the people living in the south. And this has to be considered.

There are other reasons also. The Dravidians who are living in the south feel that their language has been humiliated, According to them, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam are the oldest languages in India because the Dravidians are the oldest settlers. They also feel that since Hindi is imposed against their will, it is a domination by the people of the north and their individuality is lost. It is on account of this that there is so much of resentment and agitation. I feel the Home Minister ought to have continued the *status quo* till he had ascertained the wishes of the people throughout the country. I can tell you on behalf of the people of the south that they want the retention of English as the official language at the Centre. In fact, for the last two centuries English has been the binding force throughout the country and it should not be taken away. So, the best thing would be to suspend the operation of this law and to summon all the leaders from various sections and regions and ascertain their opinion. Only with the unanimous support of all the people such a strategic change must be made. Otherwise, the trouble will continue. The Government must take a lesson from its past experience for the future.

Another problem created by the Home Minister is the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute. This trouble was of his own making. When the Central Government expressed its intention to appoint a commission, the Mysore Government and the people of Mysore resented it and said that a commission should not be appointed and the border dispute should not be opened; otherwise, it will create endless trouble. But the Maharashtra Government and the Central Government were insistent on the appointment of a commission. In fact, I know it for a certainty that it was the Congress Working Committee which took the decision to appoint a commission. The CWC also laid down that whatever may be the decision of the commission, it must be accepted by all the Governments. Though the Mysore Government did not want the commission, after the commission was appointed, it cooperated with the commission in arriving at a conclusion. I know that before the commission gave its findings, the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra, came to an understanding that it should be taken as an award and implemented. So, when the commission's report was published, the Mysore Government, in pursuance of its promise, accepted the report, but the Maharashtra Government did not accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will he be able to conclude in a couple of minutes?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: No, Sir; I will continue on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. We will take up private members' business now.

14.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Nineteenth Report

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th February, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th February, 1968".

The motion was adopted.

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15 hrs.

WIDOWERS' RE-MARRIAGE BILL*

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : (बागपत): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि विधुर पुनर्विवाह के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमती दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the re-marriage of widowers."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन् मै विधेयक पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 4, 80 etc)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाअदब सदन से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि मुझे भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

15.01 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 7A)

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill at the introduction stage on two grounds. I must make it clear to my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das that defection may mean political corruption unless it is based on an ideology. The hon. Member is aware that in this House there was a non-official resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri Venkatasubbaiah which was

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 16-2-1968.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

supported by us with certain amendments from myself and Shri Madhu Limaye. It was accepted by the Home Minister and finally it was accepted by this House in the amended form. As a result of that a Committee to consider the entire matter of defections has been set up. This matter is already under the consideration of that Committee. It was unanimously felt in this House, by all sections including the ruling party, that no legislation is going to solve this problem of defection. The feeling was that it was entirely a political issue and it has to be tackled on a political level. I know, and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will kindly bear me out, that even in the meeting of the Whips held in Simla last year a unanimous resolution was taken that this matter should be settled by convening a meeting of all the political parties and having a consensus. It was the unanimous opinion that defections are bad. Today I find that after having done all the mischief the Congress is coming forward with a legislation to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951. They want to say, as is given in page 2 of the Bill, that if a Member after he is elected to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State resigns from the party on whose ticket he contested the election he shall be disqualified. I fully appreciate the sentiments of my hon. friend. His is a very noble idea. I know he has never defected. I admire him. All honour to him. But, Sir, who started the game? It started with the Congress right from Shri Asoka Mehta. I do not want to name more people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage, Mr. Banerjee . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I am not mentioning any more names. Just to justify my objection I should say something. That was why I wanted to point out that this game was started by the Congress. Therefore, unless that Committee submits a report this Bill should not be brought here.

Another reason is, a similar Bill moved by a PSP Member, Shri Misra, is already before the House. It has already been introduced and it has only to be categorised. So I requeset my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das, through you, Sir, to wait till the report is submitted by that Committee so that the House knows what the recommendations are and whether this has to be tackled on a political level or not.

In the absence of such a report this Bill will not be fruitful in this House. So, I would request him to withdraw the Bill or not to introduce it at least today; let us wait for the Committee's report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No reply to my objection, Sir?

The motion was adopted.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 343, 345 etc.)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16-2-68.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nath Pai . . . Absent.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 87B)

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The quesetion is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 343, amendment of articles 344 etc.)

SHRI SEQUEIRA (MARMAGAO): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEQUEIRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): After five years no original article will remain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye . . . Absent.

12.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Dr. Karni Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further consideration of the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India moved by Maharaja Karni Singhji. He is to continue his speech.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : पूर्व इसके कि श्री कर्णी सिंह जी प्रारंभ करें मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बाद दूसरा विधेयक मेरा है, इस विधेयक के लिए कितना समय है और मेरा विधेयक कि ससमय प्रारंभ हो सकेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time left for this Bill is 58 minutes. It may perhaps take a few minutes more or less.

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner). Sir, I would request that we must have at least three hours for this Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16-2-68.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time would the hon. Minister require?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I would require the minimum time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ten minutes. Let us see how it proceeds.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): If the hon. Minister is accepting it, we can dispose of it here and now. No argument is necessary for that.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I humbly request that the time should be extended to three hours. I hope the hon. Minister will accept it. I think it is a very important matter and has been pending before the House for a long time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You allow him to move his motion; till then we can have the discussion on this Bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तीन घंटे का मतलब तो यह होगा कि दूसरा विधेयक जिसको प्रायोरिटी मिली है वह बिलकुल समाप्त हो जायगा। यह इतना आवश्यक विधेयक है कि सभी पक्षों के लोग इसमें भाग लेना चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने भी इस पर विचार किया है तो आप इसको समय दें लेकिन इतना दें ताकि दूसरा विधेयक प्रारंभ हो सके।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I suggest that we have 2 hours for it and at the last minute ask Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to move his Bill so that it can come up on the agenda for the next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That could be done; otherwise he would lose his opportunity. If the House so desires, I will extend the time by one hour in the first instance. It may take a few minutes more or less, but I must provide an opportunity to Shastriji to move his Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my motion before the House for the Bill to be sent to a Joint Committee. I feel that the Rajasthani language, spoken by almost two crores of people in this country, deserves to be given its rightful place in the Constitution of India under the Eighth Schedule.

I would like to say at the very outset that being a man, who believes in the processes of national integration, I feel that by giving Rajasthani language . . .

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक): राजस्थानी में भाषण क्यों नहीं देते?

DR. KARNI SINGH: It is not allowed. I would be very happy to speak in Rajasthani provided the simultaneous translation can handle it . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of your speaking; you must make us understand.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Other Members from the south do not understand it. I will speak in a language which is understood.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : तो फिर हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलिए।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : हिन्दी तो मैं बोलता ही नहीं, जब तक राजस्थानी को मान्यता न दी जाय।

Sir, since the integration of the Rajasthan State, it has been the feeling of all of us who believe in the processes of national integration that this State should have its own language. Many people here who want to defeat our cause say that Rajasthani as a language does not exist but rather that Rajasthani as a language does not exist but rather

that Rajasthani language is split up into Hadoti, Bikaneri, Jodhpuri, Marwari, Mevati, etc. I will prove to you that the Rajasthani language does exist and it also exists in the census of India which has made ample reference to it. But the main thing today is that if we do not have the emotional integration of Rajasthan through its language, the fissiparous tendencies, will also raise their head in Rajasthan and gradually, will bring about a further bifurcation of the present State of Rajasthan and I felt that this is something which we do not want to happen. It is only because of this that my hon friend, Dr. Singhvi, introduced the Bill on the same subject in the last Parliament and I happen to be the fortunate one who has won the balot this time. I do not claim to be an authority on the Rajasthani language. I am sure there are many other Members from Rajasthan here who would like to speak today and are more qualified to be able to make out a stronger case.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA *in the Chair*]

Sir, I feel that I am voicing the aspirations of at least 2 crores of Rajasthani citizens. This is not a lone voice. The Members of Parliament from Rajasthan called upon the hon. Home Minister and we placed before him our point of view. The hon. Home Minister was very kind and patient and gave us a hearing. But I feel that the hon. Home Minister does not appreciate the fact that Rajasthani is a language which is spoken by such vast number of people and has its own characterics of age, continuity, literature etc., as any of the other great Indian languages recognised so far.

I would like to give you some figures from the Census of 1961 which are compiled by the Government of India which says Rajasthani-speaking people in the whole of India—it uses the word 'Rajasthani'—are 1.49 crores. Sindhi is spoken by only 13 lakhs of people. In spite of that and in spite of the fact that no Sindhi State exists in the Republic of India, Sindhi language has been recognised. But, in spite of the fact that 1½ crores of people speak Rajasthani, in addition to Marwari which has been listed separately, our case is going by default. If those who are against recognition of Rajasthni wish to say that Rajasthani is not the mother-tongue of the people of Rajasthan but Hindi is the mother-tongue, let me tell you that your own Census says, on p. 71, that the Rajasthani-speaking people in Rajasthan are 1.20 crores—they use the word 'Rajasthani'—and the Hindi-speaking people are a bare 6½ lakhs. We cannot be classified as a Hindi-speaking area, no matter however much people like to say so. I fully sympathise with the feelings of my friends who are trying to strengthen the cause of Hindi and I will be very happy to do so myself. We accept Hindi in Rajasthan. But the fact is that Hindi is not our mother-tongue. If the hon. Home Minister feels that Hindi is indeed our mother-tongue, I would request him to accompany us to the villages of Rajasthan and if he gets a verdict from the people on the open public platform, I will be very happy to accept the verdict.

Marwari is also listed in the Census separately, 85 lakhs people speaking it. Rajasthani has been recognised as a mother-tongue in the Census on p. 535, Table C(V) which lists Rajasthani as one of the languages.

I have already circulated a pamphlet to all my brother Members in this House and the reason for that was that the case for Rajasthani was not properly understood and not many people visited Rajasthan and, secondly, the fact that Rajasthani is a highly ancient and developed language was not known. I will

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show you the research that has gone on in Rajasthan. I lay before you only one of the volumes of the dictionary produced in Rajasthan; there are 2 lakhs of words. I do not think, our Minister has seen this. This was presented to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri by Shri Sitaram Lal as of Jodhpur. Three volumes of this dictionary will be produced in Rajasthani alone. We have our grammar; we have our literature. Today 500 scholars are doing research in Rajasthani and writing books in Rajasthani, Rajasthan is a State which has given very brave soldiers to the Indian Army and we will feel hurt if our language is not accepted.

As I have said before, we have great respect for Hindi; we want to see Hindi as the Rashtra Bhasha; there are no two opinions on that. But if Punjabi can have Punjabi, Gujrat, our neighbouring State, can have Gujarati, if Maharashtra, from where our hon. Minister comes, can have Marathi, I do not see why Rajasthan should be so totally ignored and we should be said to be speaking Hindi whereas, in fact, our mother-tongue is Rajasthani

I would like to point out at this stage that there is a demand coming up from the people of Rajasthan for the bifurcation of the State on linguistic basis. This is a new demand that startled me and I have opposed it publicly. I do not want to see that the Rajasthan State breaks up on any issue. But if you do not recognise Rajasthani, you will ultimately have a demand for a Maru Pradesh based on Marwadi, which will be composed of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. These are moves which are to be defeated by providing one unified language. I concede that languages do run across the borders; for instance, Rajasthani is spoken in Haryana; Rajasthani is also spoken in parts of Punjab; Rajasthani is also spoken in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, Gujarati is spoken in South Rajasthan and Punjabi is spoken in North Rajasthan. This is understandable. Yo cannot have a cut and dried differentation of languages on inter-State boundaries. But I repeat that our case is strong. We sincerely hope that the hon. Home Minister, who is a fair-minded person and who had Sindhi put in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution even without a Sindhi State as such existing in the country, will not be unfair to the 2 crores of people of Rajasthan who have perhaps given the best fighting stock to the Armed Forces of our country. If Mr. Chavan or anybody else feels that, by accepting Rajasthani, the Hindi area begins to shrink, I can understand that. But I would like to inform the House that having Punjabi or Marathi or Gujarati or Tamil has made no difference to the national integration or emotional integration of the country. By accepting Rajasthani, you will only make the Rajasthani people accept Hindi wholeheartedly. If you refuse our legitimate claim today, I have a feeling that an antipathy will be created in the minds of the people and ultimately a stage will come when the same Government may have to be forced to accept our language. If, however, they are gracious enough today to show the same gesture which they did in the case of Sindhi, I have no doubt that the Rajasthani people would be pacified and they would feel very happy and the Rajasthani language will also continue to grow.

I understand that, at the present moment, the State language is Hindi, although only 6 lakhs of people speak that language as their mother-tongue. Hindi is the State language; I do not dispute that. But I do say that a group of experts, a panel of experts, must be appointed to suggest to the Government of Rajasthan and to the Government of India as to how the Rajasthani language should be gradually phased into becoming a State language. If the group of experts feel that this

should not be done, I have nothing further to say, but we sincerely feel that acceptance must be given to the fact that Rajasthani is auliterary language. Of course, most of us, who are Rajasthani-speaking, would like to see that Rajasthani becomes the State language and attains its just position as Gujarati or Marathi or any other language. But, if that is not possible and if the people of Rajasthan do not at this stage wish to do so, I would not press that point any further. I will cencede that there are parts of Rajasthan which were once the Matsya Union, where I am told the Braj Bhasha is spoken. We have very great respect for the Braj Bhasha; we do not wish that any language should be foisted by anybody, the Rajasthani on the Braj Bhasha speaking people. We must learn to live together. Rajasthan is a one unified State. People with different languages can learn to live together.

Many people say that there is no such thing as Rajasthani. Then I will say the same thing. Even in Maharashtra or Gujrat or Punjab the language changes and the dialect changes. I am told that in Patiala Punjabi is spoken differently. Same is the case in Gujrat. If you take UK, the English spoken in the north is different from that spoken in the south. So also in the United States as you move to the northern States from the Southern States the language changes, but that does not mean that the language spoken is not English.

Our claim is that Hadoti, Bikaneri, Marwari or Mewari—all these languages are dialects of Rajasthani and not that Rajasthani is a dialect of Hindi. I hope that this point is clearly understood.

Some people say that Devnagari script is used by Rajasthani; therefore, it is Hindi. I believe that Marathi also uses Devnagari script with a couple of letters, which I believe, are different. In Rajasthani we have a word called 'La'. That is not in any way used in Hindi. So I feel that these matters have to be taken broadly, understood and certain fundamental factors have to be accepted by this hon. House.

The most suitable way of imparting any language is the mother tongue. That has been accepted by our linguistic provinces. I do not know whether this hon. House knows—that in many parts of Rajasthan, students are still explained Hindi and English through the medium of Rajasthani. I myself went to school and studied Hindi but I speak Rajasthani from my birth. Even to-day I find little difficulty in speaking Rajasthani. I have to use my brains when I speak Hindi. But when I speak Rajasthani, I do not have to do this, it just flows out as Marathi flows out of Mr. Chavan or like Tamil from our Tamil friends or like Gujarati from our Deputy Prime Minister. It is perfectly logical that people can express themselves better in their own language.

Before I conclude, Sir, if someody sitting in the Treasury Benches immediately rises and says, 'You speak Rajasthani, I can understand it', I will only say that if he spoke Marathi, may be, I can understand a bit of that, Gujarati I understand completely. I understand 75 per cent of Punjabi. But that does not mean that they are not separate languages. Therefore, I feel, if anybody advances any arguments, they must be fair arguments.

However, there is one feeling that I sensed when I was speaking in Rajasthan on this subject, that if there is a demand by people who are against Rajasthani, that by accepting Rajasthani we are weakening India's emotional integration, then we, Rajasthanis, are very broad-minded and we are quite prepared to accept that. If our hon. Home Minister or hon. Deputy Prime Minister and other friends are prepared to accept that in the next 20 years their regional languages will disappear, I am quite prepared to with-

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draw this Bill at this stage, but if they feel that their languages are important that they have a part to play in the development of this country, then I feel that my language has also a part to play in the development of my country.

I have some important extracts from speeches made by some of our eminent leaders. I shall read them out to the hon. House and I think from these extracts you will feel that our case is further strengthened. I would read an extract of the sentiments expressed by our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the greatest symbols of united India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be briefly done.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am presenting a case, I cannot do all that briefly. The House has been pleased to extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My list includes 14 speakers.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Mr. Jawahrlal Nehru said this in Jodhpur at the Rajasthan Sahitya Sammelan.

> "we must clearly understand that we desire the development of the provincial languages like Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telgu, Kannadi, Malyalam and Rajasthani.."

He uses the word Rajasthani.

"In each province its own language comes foremost"—

Nehru added. I am cutting out the other portions.

Again at the Nawalnagar Congress session,

Prime Minister Nehru said:

> "Some people talk of one nation, one culture, one language. That cry reminds me of some of the fascist and nazi slogans of old. We are one nation, of course. But to try to regiment it in one way will mean discord, conflict and bitterness'—

These words came from a very great man.

> "It will put an end to the richness and variety of India and confine and limit the creative spirit and the joy of the life of our people. But we have to encourage the great provincial languages".

Dr. Radhakrishnan has also said something on the same lines:

> "There are no doubt some fanatical advocates of Hindi who champion its use in spheres where regional languages can very well do the duty and who feel that acceptance of a single language by the whole country is necessary to intensify national unity. Such proposals can come only from people utterly ignorant of the great treasures of literature and tradition enshrined in these languages"

I will skip the others.

Now, I feel that statemanship lies in reading the writing on the wall. We, Rajasthanis, are a very peaceful people. We do not believe in agitation and, therefore, we have met the hon. Minister in deputation, first the Opposition, then the Congress, and then jointly. But a stage may come when the demand for the recognition of the language may grow so strong that it may get completely out of the hands of the leaders. I therefore hope that the Minister will have sense enough to realise the feelings of the people and not let Rajasthan go the same way as Punjab did and then accept it when there is no grace. I am sure that the hon. Home Minister will allow this Bill to go to the

Joint Committee to get the views of the members from both the Houses before he rules it out.

Now, the important things that classify a language from a dialect are, first, that it must have a grammar. We have our grammar.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : जरा बोल कर बतलाइये।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : थोड़ा नेटाव राखो।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो हिन्दी है।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : यह राजस्थानी है यह वैसे ही हिन्दी है जैसे गुजराती।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwagh): Is the Home Minister satisfied?

DR. KARNI SINGH: He is not.

We have got our grammar books. You need a dictionary. I have got a huge book here. We will have three of these.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have brought only one.

DR. KARNI SINGH: We have a vast literature.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: As huge as the Maharaja (*Laughter*).

DR. KARNI SINGH: Do not laugh here. Go to Rajasthan and laugh, because I am alone here.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): We are all behind you.

DR. KARNI SINGH: You are, because you are sensible people.

There is a long list of our literature. Veli Krishan Rukmaniri—it is a long list. I will not waste the time of the House.

Dr. Tessitori who was an eminent scholar says that eminent philologists have in the past proclaimed Rajasthani as a language in its own right. He also used the word 'Rajasthani'.

This was before I was born. For example, Dr. Tessitori, who did much research work under the Asiatic Society of Bengal has said:

> "In western India, Shairseni Apbhransha was succeeded by that form of language which I have chosen to call Western Rajasthani and other old Gujarati. This was the language used over the whole of Gujarat, Western Rajputana and flourished till about the end of the 16th century AD when finally it developed into two distinct vernaculars, modern Gujarati and modern Marwari".

Marwari, as I said, is spoken in Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

In Ain-i-Akbari—which is older than my great great grandfather,—Abu Fazal has said:

> "Throughout the wide extent of Hindustan, many are the dialects that are spoken and the diversity of those that do not exclude common interchangeability are innumerable. Those forms of speech that are not understood one of another are the dialects of Delhi, Bengal, Multan, Marwar, Gujarat, Telanganah, Maharathi, Karnatak, Sind, Afghan.....".

he also mentions Marwar.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Marwar is not in Rajasthan.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Marwar is merged in Rajasthan—please do not forget.

[Dr. Karni Singh.]

How did Sardar Patel think of the word Rajasthan if there was no Rajasthani language? We were known as Rajputana State, not Rajasthan. The word Rajasthan emerged because of the fact that the Rajasthani language existed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is also Todd's Annals of Rajasthan.

DR. KARNI SINGH: As I said I am not a very great scholar, and your help is welcome.

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee from Bengal, in his review of *Badli*, a peom by Shri Chandra Singh, says:

> "Chandra Singh has given us something new in these poems in which besides emotion, the splendour of language can also be seen. Dingal, the language of about one and half crores of Rajasthanis has, in his peoms, found a new expression'.

Dr. Baburam Saxena, in his book *Samanya Bhasha Vijyan*, has classified Rajasthani as one of the language of *Bharatiya Arya Sakha*, and Dr. Bhola Nath Tiwari has, in his book *Bhasha Vijyan*, also upheld the same view. Dr. Tiwari writes:

> "This has developed from the earlier form of Nagar apabransh of Shaurseni."

The richness of the language can be known from the fact what we have our bardic literature, folk lore, Historical—*khyals* and *Baten*, religious literature, drama, *Khyal and Ramat*, novels, biographies, stories, poems and translations, and of course, our very famous Jain *granths*.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the man who built the Banaras Hindu University closely associated with my late grantfater says: that Rajasthan has also a very rich literature. He says:

> "Rajasthni is the language of the brave. Its literature is the literature of chivalry and occupies a unique place in the literature of the world. Its study should be made compulsory for the youth of the present day. If is necessary to save its vigorous literature and language. I am keenly awaiting the day when a full-fledged department of Rajasthani would be established in the Hindu University."

Rabindranath Tagore says.

> "I consider them (Rajasthani songs) to be even superior to Sant-Sahitya. It would be well to publish them. They could increase the glory of any literature and language of the world.
>
> "The emotion and expression of the Rajaththani language is a mater of pride not only for Rajasthan but the whole of India."

These are the views that have been expressed. I may only read out the letter that have received from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Can you given us a quotation from Seth Govind Das also?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I believe he said he was going to take the army down to the South, those are the famous last words of Seth Govind Das, to force Hindi on the South.

SETH GOVND DAS (Jabalpur): I never said that.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Then I withdraw that statement. I apologise.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : डिसइंटेग्रेटिंग फोर्स के साथ मिल कर क्या फायदा होगा ?

DR. KARNI SINGH: *Spoke a few words in Rajasthani.* I am a gentle man. If I make a mistake I apologise. I am not ashamed to apologise. I hope you will have the same courtesy.

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan says in his letter:

> "After giving very careful consideration to the matter, therefore, we have recommended to the Government of India that the Rajasthani language should be officially recognised by the All India Sahitya Akademi and in other forums as one of the literary languages of the country."

even the Congress Ministry in Rajasthan says so.

The Sahitya Akademi has laid down certain yardsticks for recognising a language. I will read them out.

> "(1) Structurally the language should be an independent language, i.e. it should have its own grammar etc."

As I have pointed out, we have it more than adequate.

> "(2) The language should have a continuous history and tradition for at least three centuries".

As I have said our language goes much older than three centuries.

> "(3) It is necessary that a sufficiently large number of people it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression such as by the publication of magazines, show of films etc."

We have already produced six or seven serial films in the Rajasthani language. Here are the books that children read in Rajasthani and here are the weekly newspapers written only in Rajasthani. Here are the magazines that come out in Rajasthani; they are too many to be named. In addition to the fact that there are 1.5 crores of people listed officially in your census figures as speaing Rajasthani, I do not want to say anyting more. Another condition of the the Sahitya Acadamy is this: it is necessary that a large number of people should be using the language as a vehicle of speech, and there should be a current literature. We are all using it and we all speak in Rajasthani when we get together. Then it says that it is necessary that the State Government should recognise it as a medium of instruction in its educacational institutions or as a separate subject of study in schools and collages. This is a point on which I can say only this much that in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthani language is specified and some of the universities outside Rajasthan have courses in Rajasthani and Rajasthani is taught. In the Jodhpur State Rajasthani was taught in the junior classes before integration took place. When integration took place, Hindi-speaking people felt that Hindi would shrink if Rajasthani-speaking people were there. So they wiped out Rajasthani and now a large number of teachers who are teaching Hindi in Rajasthan are from U.P. because they felt perhaps that Hindi-speaking Rajasthanese did not teach Hindi as well because we are Rajasthani-speaking. Why should we have thousands of persons from U.P. who have come there?

[Dr. Karni Singh.]

I shall conclude my remarks on this subject. I am sorry that the hon. Minister has left rather at an awkward moment. I commend my Bill to the hon. Members and request my brother Members to accept it graciously and accede to my proposal to send it to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 18 Members, 12 from this House namely:—

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Amrit Nahata, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri N. K. Somani, Shri Surendra Kumar Tapuriah, Dr. Karni Singh, and 6 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 6 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

श्री अमृत लाल नाहाटा (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां राजस्थानी में बोलूंगा लेकिन पहले थोड़ा सा हिन्दी में बोल दूं मैं सर्वप्रथम यह बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी भाषा के लिये जितना प्रेम हम लोगों के दिल में है, मेरा ख्याल है, बहुत कम लोगों के दिलों में होगा। जब हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में यहां विधेयक और प्रस्ताव आये थे उस समय मैंने यहां जो वक्तव्य दिया था और अपनी कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी हमने हिन्दी के पक्ष में जो संघर्ष किया था, उसके लिये कोई प्रमाण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिये आज यदि कोई कहे कि हम हिन्दी भाषा को कमजोर बनाने वाले हैं, तो वह गलत कहता है क्योंकि हिन्दी भाषा के समर्थन के लिये और हिन्दी भाषा के प्रस्फुटन और विकास के लिये हम किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं।

मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी और राजस्थानी में परस्पर कोई विरोध नहीं है। हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है, हमारे देश की भाषा है, संविधान ने उसे स्वीकार किया है, इससे हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। साथ ही मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के लिये जो कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार ने नहीं किया है वह राजस्थान ने किया है। पिछली 26 जनवरी से राजस्थान का सारा सरकारी कामकाज हिन्दी में हो रहा है अगर दस्तखत तक हिन्दी में न हों तो राजस्थान में नियम के अनुसार नहीं माना जाता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसा हो गया है।

श्री अमृत लाल नाहाटा: उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिये था (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने के पक्ष में यह दलील दी जाय कि हिन्दी का

क्षेत्र इतना विशाल है, हिन्दी भाषा का अपना साहित्य है इसलिये हिन्दी को राष्ट्र की भाषा होना चाहिये, तो इस दलील को मैं स्वीकार नहीं करता। अभी कल ही माननीय सदस्य श्री जोशी कह रहे थे कि हिन्दी हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का आधार रही है, हिन्दी को महात्मा गांधी ने राष्ट्र को दिया। हिन्दी भाषा इसलिये राष्ट्र की भाषा नहीं है कि उस को 10 20,30 या 40 करोड़ आदमी बोलते हैं। बल्कि वह इसलिये राष्ट्रभाषा है कि उस से सम्बन्धित भाषायें हमारे देश में सब से अधिक हैं। जिस परिवार की हिन्दी भाषा है उस परिवार की बहुत सी भाषायें देश में हैं इसलिये हम हिन्दी का समर्थन करते हैं, इस लिये नहीं कि उस का क्षेत्र चौड़ा है या संकुचित है।

हम लोग यदि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देने की मांग करते हैं तो वह किसी भी कल्पना से हिन्दी को कमजोर करने वाली मांग नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विरोध करते हैं वह लोग ऐसी भावना देश में पैदा करते हैं जैसे हिन्दी सब पर छा जाना चाहती हैं। कतई हमारी भावना नहीं है। हम क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को पूरा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। मेरी मान्यता है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को मान्यता देने से हिन्दी और अधिक समृद्ध होगी और अधिक मजबूत होगी। इसलिए यह बात मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी और राजस्थानी में कोई विरोध नहीं है। राजस्थान के यहां कुल 32 संसद् सदस्य इस सदन में और उस दूसरे सदन में दोनों सदनों में हैं। सभी पार्टियों के संसद सदस्यों की कुल संख्या 32 है। इन में से वो माननीय सदस्य रजस्थान के ऐसे क्षेत्रों से आते हैं जहां की भाषा ब्रज भाषा है। उनको अलग छोड़ दें। बाकी के तीस के तीस संसद सदस्यों ने, सब ने यह मांग की है कि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। सम्पूर्ण प्रान्त के सारे के सारे संसद् सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि हिन्दुस्तान के चार करोड़ लोगों की मातृभाषा को आप वैधानिक अधिकार दें, उनके इस अधिकार से उनको वंचित न करें। राजस्थान ही नहीं बल्कि जैसे कि महाराजा साहब ने बताया है कि मालवे की जो बोली है वे भी राजस्थानी बोलते हैं। आपको यह जानकार हैरानी होगी कि राजस्थान की राजधानी में जितने राजस्थानी बोलने वाले नहीं रहते हैं उतने राजस्थानी कलकत्ते में आपको मिलेंगे। वहां पर दस लाख राजस्थानी रहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस वास्ते आप कलकता को राजस्थान में मिलाना चाहते हैं?

श्री अच्युत नहाटा : कलकत्ते को मैं मिलाना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन आप देखें कि कितने राजस्थानी लोग वहां रहते हैं। मद्रास में तीन लाख राजस्थानी रहते हैं। मद्रास को राजस्थान में मैं मिलाना नहीं चाहता हूं। बंगलौर और मैसूर में डेढ़ लाख हैं और इस आधार पर बंगलौर और मैसूर को मैं राजस्थान में मिलाने वाला नहीं हूं। आप निश्चिन्त रहें। मालवे की भाषा राजस्थानी है। मालवे का सब से बड़ा बाल कवि बैरागी जो मालवे में कविता लिखता है वह राजस्थान के कोने कोने में समझी जाती है और लोग उसका आनन्द लेते हैं। हिन्दी को वहां नहीं समझा जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मेरे साथ चुनाव क्षेत्रों में चलिये। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि कोई डाक्टर राजस्थान के गांव में बीमारी का पता नहीं लगा सकता है, कोई अध्यापक राजस्थान के गांवों में पढ़ा नहीं सकता है, कोई न्यायाधीश राजस्थान के गांवों में गवाहियां लिख नहीं सकता है और कोई जन नेता राजस्थान के गांवों में चुनाव

[श्री अमृत नहाटा]

जीत नहीं सकता है अगर वह राजस्थानी बोलता नहीं है और राजस्थानी समझता नहीं है। यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) : बिल्कुल गलत है।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : अगली इलैक्शन में देख लेंगे।

श्री अमृत नहाटा : भाषा होती क्या है, एक भाषा के लिए तीन चीजें आवश्यक होती हैं। मैं उन दलीलों को नहीं दोहराऊंगा जो श्री कर्णी सिंह जी बता चुके हैं। "टैसेटोरी, ग्रीयर्सन, सुनीति कुमार चटर्जी जितने बड़े बड़े भाषा विशेषज्ञ हुए हैं उनकी बात को आप देखें। हमारे भाई जो कहते हैं कि यह भाषा नहीं है और इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं वे शायद भाषा विज्ञान के क, ख, ग से भी परिचित नहीं हैं। भाषा के लिए तीन चीजें आवश्यक होती हैं, किसी भी भाषा को विशिष्ट भाषा माने जाने के लिए तीन चीजें आवश्यक होती हैं। एक होती है उसका मौलिक शब्द भंडार, दूसरी होती है उसकी वाक्य रचना और तीसरी होती है उसका व्याकरण। राजस्थानी एक विशिष्ट भाषा होने का दावा इस आधार पर करती है कि इसके पास ये तीनों चीजें हैं। इसका अपना मौलिक शब्द भंडार है, इसके शब्द कोष में दो लाख शब्द हैं जो मेरे खयाल में बहुत कम भाषाओं मे होंगे। इसकी अपनी विशिष्ट वाक्य रचना है। मैं एक मिसाल दे कर इसको आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं हिन्दी में क्रिया में लिंग होता है, राजस्थानी में क्रिया में लिंग नहीं होता। हिन्दी में, अगर लड़की कहेगी तो कहेगी, मैं जाती हूं लड़का कहेगा तो कहेगा मै जाता हूं लेकिन राजस्थानी में लड़का और लड़की दोनों कहेंगे मै जाऊं। इसकी वाक्य रचना भिन्न है। हमारा व्याकरण भिन्न है। हमारा मौलिक शब्द भंडार भिन्न है। इसलिए राजस्थानी एक विशिष्ट भाषा है, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

अगर भाषा के प्रश्न पर कोई अधिकारपूर्वक कोई बात कह सकता है तो देश का जो भाषा आयोग बना था वही कह सकता है। उस आयोग की नियुक्ति भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की गई थी। वह भाषा आयोग क्या कहता है? भाषा आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट के 21 पृष्ठ पर कहता है:

"The original Indo-Aryan Prakrits subsequently developed into Apabhramshas or the spoken languages of the masses which in their turn, evolved into the modern Indian languages. The Sauraseni, Maharashtra, Magadha, Vrachada and Kekaya were the main Apabhramshas from which the modern Indo-Aryan languages are believed to have originated. Thus from the Sauraseni have sprung Western Hindi, Rajasthani, Punjabi and Gujarati; from the Maharashtra, Marathi; from Vrachada, Sindhi; while Bengali, Assamese and Oriya have originated from the Magadha Apabhramsha."

यह भाषा आयोग लिखता है। उसने कहा है कि राजस्थानी एक विशिष्ट भाषा है, एक डिसटिंक्ट भाषा है। इतना ही नहीं। लैंगुएज कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 312 पर यह भी लिखा है :

"Other Indian languages are to be added in this schedule, following the wishes of their speakers and their importance, for eg., Sindhi and Nepali, possibly also Maithili and Rajasthani and may be ultimately Bhojpuri, Magadhi and Chattisgarhi."

उसने स्वीकार किया है कि नेपाली, सिन्धी, राजस्थानी को भी आठवें परिशिष्ट में स्थान देना पड़ेगा। सिन्धी को हम दे चुके हैं।

एक बात और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। राजस्थानी भाषा में इस वक्त हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ तीन लाख हैं। इसको सुन कर आप आश्चर्य करेंगे। लेकिन यह सही है। संस्थान के पास तेरह हजार हैं। पुरातत्व मंदिर जो सरकारी संस्था है उसके पास जोधपुर कार्यालय में पन्द्रह हजार राजस्थानी साहित्य के ग्रन्थ हैं। उसकी जो शाखायें हैं उन के पास पंद्रह हजार ग्रंथ हैं। अभय जैन ग्रन्थालय, बीकानेर के पास दस हजार हैं। जयपुर के जैन भंडार में बीस हजार हैं। जैसलमेर में दो हजार हैं। पुस्तक प्रकाश, जोधपुर में तीन हजार हैं। साहित्य संस्थान, उदयपुर के पास एक हजार हैं। सरस्वती पुस्तक भंडार उदयपुर के पास तीन हजार हैं तथा पचास हजार तरह तरह के संग्रहालयों के पास रखे हुए हैं। इस तरह से कुल तीन लाख हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ राजस्थानी साहित्य के इस समय मौजूद हैं।

इसके अलावा सारे विश्व में आप कोई कवियत्री बता दें जो मीरा का मुकाबला कर सकती हो। मीरा की वाणी का अनादर करना मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्र की आत्मा का अनादर करना है। मीरा ने राजस्थानी भाषा में अमर गीत गाये और ये वे गीत हैं जो न केवल राजस्थान के बल्कि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के घर घर में बजते हैं। उस भाषा को आप मान्यता प्रदान न करें यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

मैं कहूंगा कि यदि आप आज इस स्थिति में न हों कि राजस्थानी भाषा को आप आठवें परिशिष्ट में स्थान दे सकें तो कम से कम इसको साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में तो मान्यता अकादमी द्वारा देने के सिद्धान्त को तो मंजूर करें। यह तो आपको करना ही चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं दो शब्द राजस्थानी में बोल कर आपको हिन्दी और राजस्थानी भाषा के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में बतलाना चाहता हूं। चुनाव वाला भाषण देने आया। उसने कहा कि आपको प्रजातंत्र और राजतंत्र का अन्तर समझ कर मत देना चाहिये। आपको प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए अपना मत देना चाहिये। इसको मोटियार उठे आप सनतो हो। जद वो घरे गयो तो उनरो बाप पूछियो कयो जन्तर मन्तर वाडो कुन आयो हो। जद मोटियार कयो कि बापू वा तो चुनाव वाला थो। पाछे मोटियार ऊपर मेड़े में गयो तो उन री लुगाई खूंटी तान न सुत्ती हो। वो पूछ्यो भली आदमन नाराज क्यों हो। तो वा कयों कि अन्तरवालो आयो। जदे थें मारे अन्तर री सीसी क्यों नहीं लायो। अब अन्तर हमारी राजस्थानी में इत्र को कहते हैं। इसलिए वह नाराज हो गई कि क्यों वह शीशी ले कर नहीं गया। प्रजातंत्र को इत्र समझ लिया कि इत्र बेचने वाला आया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : सभापति महोदय, महाराजा कर्णी सिंहजी ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उस पर दो दृष्टियों से विचार करना आवश्यक है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दोनों कांग्रेस के आप ने बुला लिये। एक इधर से और एक उधर से बुलाना चाहिये था।

सभापति महोदय : गोविन्द दास जी इतने सीनियर मैम्बर हैं हाउस के कि उनको बुलाने में पार्टी का कुछ सवाल नहीं है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : राजस्थानी का बहुत पुराना और समृद्ध साहित्य है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। इसी लिए राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सुखड़िया जी का जो पत्र महाराजा साहब ने पढ़ा उससे पूर्ण रीति से मैं सहमत हूं। उन्होंने उस पत्र में कहा है कि साहित्य अकादमी को

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में राजस्थानी को अवश्य स्थान देना चाहिये। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं। और केवल राजस्थानी को ही नहीं। यदि राजस्थानी में मीरा के सदृश कवयित्री के पद हैं, तो ब्रज भाषा में सूरदास जी के सदृश महाकवि के पद हैं, अवधी में तुलसी दास जी का रामचरितमानस है। इसी प्रकार भोजपुरी, मैथिली, मागधी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, बुन्देली आदि सब बोलियां हिन्दी की बड़ी समृद्ध बोलियां हैं। इसलिए केवल राजस्थानी को ही नहीं, परन्तु ये जितनी बोलियां हैं, इन सब को साहित्यिक बोलियों के रूप में अवश्य साहित्य अकादेमी को स्थान देना चाहिए।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर): मैथिली को स्थान दे दिया है। साहित्य अकादेमी ने भाषा के रूप में।

डा० गोविन्द दास: लेकिन यह चित्र का एक रुख है। दूसरा रुख यह है कि यदि हम ने संविधान के शिड्यूल में राजस्थानी को स्थान दिया, जिस तरह हम ने अभी सिंधी को दिया, तो फिर हिन्दी की ये जितनी दूसरी उपभाषायें हैं, उन को भी शिड्यूल में स्थान देने की मांग होगी और फिर हिन्दी के विरोधियों की यह जो दलील है कि हिन्दी कोई भाषा ही नहीं है, वह सत्य सिद्ध हो जायेगी।

डा० कर्णी सिंह: मैं ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं।

डा० गोविन्द दास: आप चाहे नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन कई लोग कह रहे हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता सकूंगा कि लोग कह रहे हैं या नहीं कह रहे हैं।

श्री नाह्टा के इस तर्क से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद इसलिए नहीं दिया गया कि वह इस देश के अधिकांश लोगों की भाषा थी श्री नाह्टा तो संविधान सभा में नहीं थे। मैं संविधान सभा का एक सदस्य था। उस समय भी मैं हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का अध्यक्ष था। हिन्दी को राजभाषा का जो पद दिया गया, वह सर्वमत से दिया गया। अभी भी यह गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि संविधान सभा में केवल एक सदस्य के बहुमत से हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद दिया गया। यह गलत बात है संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद सर्वसम्मति से दिया गया। प्रस्ताव रखा था दक्षिण के श्री गोपालस्वामी अय्यंगर ने और संविधान सभा में अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों का बहुमत था।

हिन्दी को यह पद इसलिए दिया गया कि इस देश के लगभग आधे लोगों की वह मातृ भाषा है और शेष स्थानों में, कुछ छोटे छोटे स्थलों को छोड़ कर, वह समझी जाती है। इसलिए श्री नाहाटा के इस तर्क का मैं विरोध करता हूं कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद इसलिए नहीं दिया गया कि अधिक लोगों की भाषा थी, क्योंकि संविधान सभा में तर्क यही था कि उसी भाषा को राजभाषा का पद देना चाहिए जो सब से अधिक लोग बोलते हैं और जो सब से अधिक क्षेत्र में समझी जाती है। यदि हिन्दी की उपभाषाओं को डायलेक्ट्स को, हम शिड्यूल में भी भाषा के रूप में स्थान दे देंगे, तो फिर तो सचमुच हिन्दी का कोई स्थान नहीं रह जायेगा।

मेरे पूर्वज राजस्थान में थे। वे लोग 175 वर्ष पहले जैसलमेर, राजस्थान से जबलपुर गये थे। मुझे खेद है कि मैं स्वयं राजस्थानी नहीं बोल सकता हूं, परन्तु मैं राजस्थानी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकता हूं और भाषा मेरा एक विषय रही है—राजनीति में नहीं, आरम्भ से ही। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग राजस्थानी और दूसरी उपभाषायें बोलते हैं, उन को इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि उन उपभाषाओं को साहित्य अकादमी में साहित्यिक बोलियों के रूप में स्थान दिया

जाये। लेकिन यदि इन उप भाषाओं को शिड्यूल में पृथक् पृथक् भाषायें मान कर स्थान दिया गया, तो देश का बड़ा भारी अनर्थ हो सकता है। इसलिए जो विधेयक महाराजा साहब ने रखा है, मुझे खेद के साथ उस का विरोध करना पड़ रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, महाराज कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मेरे विरोध के कुछ आधार हैं। महाराज कर्णी सिंह अभी कुछ देर पहले यह कह रहे थे कि यदि कोई हिन्दी बोलने वाला राजस्थान के किसी कोने में चला जाय तो वह राजस्थानी को नहीं समझ सकेगा और इसी से राजस्थानी और हिन्दी का एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर प्रतीत होता है।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि हम एक दूसरे की गुजराती मराठी और पंजाबी समझते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में प्रचलित विभिन्न बोलियों में साहित्यक आधार पर कितना भेद है। मारवाड़ के क्षेत्र में, जो जोधपुर डिवीजन कहलाता है, मारवाड़ी बोली जाती है। मेवाड़ के क्षेत्र में, जो उदयपुर डिविजन कहलाता है, मेवाड़ी बोली जाती है। कोटा-बूंदी के क्षेत्र में हाड़ोती बोली जाती है। जयपुर के क्षेत्र में ढूंढारी बोली जाती है। गुड़गांव से लगते हुए मेवात के क्षेत्र में मेवाती बोली जाती है। अलवर से लगते हुए भरतपुर क्षेत्र में ब्रज बोली जाती है। प्रतापगढ़ में मालवी बोली जाती है और जैसलमेर के क्षेत्र में, जिस में अभी नई रेलवे लाईन का उद्घाटन हुआ है, भाटी बोली जाती है। अब मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि महाराज कर्णसिंह इन बोलियों में से कौन सी बोली को राजस्थानी भाषा का स्थान देना चाहते हैं।

श्री अच्युत पाहाडा : आप किस को देना चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हमारे देश में एक छोटी सी कहावत है कि दस मील की दूरी पर भाषा अपना स्वरूप बदल लेती है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र बता रहे थे, अगर मेरठ जिले का कोई रहने वाला बलिया, देवरिया में चला जाय, तो वह वहां पर प्रचलित हिन्दी या उस की शैली को समझ सकेगा इस में सन्देह दिखाई देता है। इसी तरह से क्या बलिया देवरिया का कोई आदमी झांसी और हमीरपुर की बुन्देलखंडी को समझ सकेगा?

यह तो दूर की बात है हरियाना वह राज्य है, जो हिन्दी के नाम पर बनाया गया है। यह उस समय की बात है, जब हमारे देश में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का राज्य था। पानीपत के स्टेशन पर हरियाणा के दो किसान खड़े हुए थे। दिल्ली की ओर से रेल आ रही थी। जब सिगनल हुआ तो उस को देख कर एक किसान दूसरे को कहता है, "देख वे भाई चन्दकी, म्हारे वटे की इंग्रेज का किसा राज तपै से, लाकड़ भी सलाम करण लाग रहें सैं।" मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हिन्दी है या नहीं। यह उस राज्य की बात है, जो हिन्दी के नाम पर बना है।

पीछे जिस समय सहारनपुर में गंगा से नहर निकली जा रही थी, उस समय एक ठेकेदार ने, जो उस नहर को खुदवा रहा था, सहारनपुरी बोली में एक कविता का ग्रन्थ लिखा। उस ने प्रारम्भ में ईश्वर की स्तुति में सहारनपुर की बोली में जो दो पंक्तियां लिखीं वह मैं आपको बताता हूं "तू ही म्हारा मालक, तू ही म्हारा खालक, तू ही म्हारा बाप्पू और हम तेरे बालक"। वह भी एक हिन्दी है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इसी तरह से अगर आप मथुरा और अलीगढ़ में पहुंच जाइये, तो वहां पर हिन्दी ब्रज का स्वरूप ले लेती है। फैजाबाद के पास अवधी का स्वरूप धारण कर लेती है और उस से थोड़ा आगे मैथिली और भोजपुरी का स्वरूप ले लेती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी ने देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में स्थान-भेद से अपने स्वरूप में परिवर्तन किया है उसी प्रकार काउसका एक स्वरूप राजस्थानी का भी है।

मेरे मित्र, श्री नाड़ाटा, कह रहे थे कि मीरा के गीत हिन्दी भाषा के लिये एक बहुत बड़ी देन है। मीरा के गीतों का कौन अपमान करता है? मीरा का कौन सा गीत है जिस को हिन्दी में सम्माननीय स्थान प्राप्त नहीं है? मीरा, सूर, तुलसी, केशव, जायसी इन सभी ने समय समय पर अपने गीतों से हिन्दी साहित्य के भंडार को भरा है। हिन्दी साहित्य में अभिवृद्धि की है। आज भी हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग की सर्वोच्च परीक्षा, साहित्य रत्न, में पृथ्वीराज रासो पढ़ाया जाता है, जो डिंगल भाषा में लिखा गया है यही स्थिति चन्द्रवरदाई की कविताओं की है।

मेरे कहने का स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि महाराज कर्णी सिंह आज इस प्रकार की मांग रखकर उन लोगों के हाथ में एक बहुत बड़ा हथियार देना चाहते हैं, जो हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं और इसी आधार पर दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी का अपना कोई स्वरूप नहीं है, यह एक विकृत भाषा है....

डा० कर्णी सिंह : यह मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लेकिन आप के इस विधेयक का निश्चित रूप से वही परिणाम होगा जिस परिणाम को आप लाना चाहते हैं। अभी कुछ देर पहले आप कह रहे थे कि राजस्थानी भाषा में एक साप्ताहिक पत्र निकलता है। मैंने देखा नहीं वह साप्ताहिक पत्र कौन सा है... (**व्यवधान**)... मैं महाराज कर्णी सिंह से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो साप्ताहिक पत्र आप हाथ में लेकर दिखा रहे हैं क्या आप बताएंगे कि राजस्थान में इसके कितने ग्राहक हैं? दूसरी बड़ी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, राजस्थान से अंग्रेजी का कोई पत्र आज प्रकाशित नहीं होता। दैनिक पत्र जितने राजस्थान से प्रकाशित होते है वह सारे के सारे हिन्दी भाषा के अन्दर प्रकाशित होते हैं। अगर राजस्थानी भाषा इस प्रकार की होती तो राजस्थान में जयपुर से राजस्थानी भाषा में भी पत्र प्रकाशित हो सकते थे। तीसरी बात यह है, सभापति जी, आप तो भाषा शास्त्र के स्वयं विद्वान हैं। आप जानते हैं कि कोई भी भाषा, भाषा का स्थान तब लेती है जब उस का अपना कोई व्याकरण हो। व्याकरण के आधार पर ही फिर वह भाषा, भाषा का रूप लेती है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती अगर महाराज कर्णी सिंह जी अपने भाषण के अन्दर बताते कि राजस्थानी का व्याकरण कौन सा है और कौन पाणिनि हैं जिन्होंने इस व्याकरण की रचना की है?

जहां तक लिपि का सवाल है अभी आप कह रहे थे कि मराठी की लिपि भी देवनागरी है और मराठी की लिपि देवनागरी होते हुए भी मराठी भाषा एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि लिपि तो गोरखाली जो नेपाल में बोली जाती है उस की भी देवनागरी है। लेकिन गोरखाली भाषा का अपना एक स्वतंत्र स्थान है। मेरा कहना यह है कि लिपि के भेद से भाषा का भेद नहीं होता।

हां, यह बात समझ में आई जो हमारे मित्र नाहाटा साहब ने कही कि राजस्थानी को बोली मत मानो लेकिन साहित्य अकादमी उसको एक पृथक भाषा के रूप में स्थान दे, ताकि राजस्थान में समय समय पर जो साहित्य सृजन हुआ है उस साहित्य की रक्षा हो। हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि 3 लाख पुस्तकें हस्तलिखित पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय या भारत सरकार का जो भी विभाग इस कार्य की देख रेख करता हो वह इन पुस्तकों को देखे। अगर उन पुस्तकों के अन्दर ऐसा किसी प्रकार का साहित्य जो देश की अगली पीढ़ी को कुछ देन दे सकता है तो उस साहित्य की रक्षा की जाय और उस का प्रकाशन किया जाय। लेकिन उस का अभिप्राय यह नहीं कि नाहाटा साहब या कर्णी सिंह जी यह कहें कि राजस्थानी को और एक सोलहवी स्वतन्त्र भाषा के रूप में इस देश में स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। इस प्रकार से एक उस सर्वसम्मत निश्चय से जो 20 वर्ष पहले हम ले चुके हैं उस से हम पीछे हट जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस प्रकार कुछ हिन्दी का विरोध करने वाले लोगों ने अब से कुछ समय पहले एक नारा लगाया और सुनने में वह बड़ा अच्छा लगा कि चलो न अंग्रेजी को राजभाषा बनाओ न हिन्दी को बनाओ, संस्कृत को राजभाषा बनाओ। उसी प्रकार की चाल यह भी है। वह जानते थे कि उस में व्यावहारिकता नहीं हो सकती थी। लेकिन यह समझते थे कि विरोध करने के लिए इसका एक प्रकार यह हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति राजस्थानी के नारे के अन्दर भी है। राजस्थानी की जो बोलियां हैं, उन में जो साहित्य है उन के प्रति हमारा उतना ही सम्मान है जितना कि महाराज कर्णी सिंह जी को होगा या किसी भी देशवासी को साहित्य के प्रति हो सकता है। लेकिन इसका यह अभिप्राय कदापि नहीं कि जो बोली है उस को भाषा का स्थान दे दिया जाय। मैं इस आधार पर इस विधेयक का सख्त विरोध करता हूं। बुद्धिमत्ता के नाते महाराज कर्णी सिंह से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को ऐसे गलत समय पर लाये हैं जब कि भाषा के आधार पर देश में आग लगी हुई है। ऐसे समय में वातावरण को और विषाक्त करना यह उन की अपनी किसी मनोवृत्ति का परिचायक हो सकता है, लेकिन इस के पीछे कोई गंभीरता या बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं फिर अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें और कहें कि जो स्थिति देश में है और ये भाषा के संबंध में हम ने संविधान में निर्णय लिया है उसी निर्णय का स्वागत किया जाय।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

राजस्थानी व्याकरण रिटेन बाई श्री नरोत्तम दास।

The question was raised whether there is a written grammar of Rajasthani. I just enquired from Mr. Karni Singh and he has given me this book whose title I have read out. If Rajasthani people say that their language is different from Hindi and if Linguistic Commission says the same thing, why should I quarrel? If Rabindranath Tagore says that Rajasthani language is so vigorous and powerful, and its literature forms a part of the world literature, we should all be proud of Rajasthani. And let us say, 'Go ahead'. Why should we reduce it to the status of a mere dialect when people like Rabindranath Tagore were able to give us examples of songs which form part of world literature. The arguments given by Dr. Karni Singh were really very convincing to an objective listener like me and that was why I sought your indulgence and you were good enough to allow me a few minutes.

The Census Report has referred to the Rajasthani language and has given one crore and forty-nine lacs as the

[Shri Tenneti Viswanathan]

number of people speaking and writing it. Now what is the use of our quarrelling over it? If there is an entity called Rajasthan, if Todd writes 'Annals of Rajasthan',—and most of us derive our inspiration on Indian nationalism from the great heroic tales from Rajasthan, and if those Rajasthanis come and say that they have got a language, if those gentlemen come and say, "Do give a place for Rajasthani in the Schedule.", then let us give it. Let us give it in good-time, as Dr. Karni Singh said. Let us do a good thing in good time. Even a good thing done at a wrong time will not produce results. We have been seeing in this country that things which ought to be done today are not done today but are postponed and thus we are giving rise to all kinds of unnecessary suspicions and quarrels. Let us not, therefore, give room to the Rajasthanis who come from an area which has given us the most heroic traditions to this country, to go into any agitational path.

I heartily support the Bill moved by Dr. Karni Singh.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I rise to support ....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No body from this side? Haryana is contiguous to Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I rise to support the Bill introduced by Dr. Karni Singh asking for a place of honour for his mother-tongue in the Eighth Schedule. When I support this I want to assure Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others that I am not opposed to anything else. As a Tamilian, I have got a fond affection for my own mother-tongue; I concede the same affection, the same human sentiment, to Seth Govind Das and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Similarly, I want to concede the same right to Dr. Karni Singh also.. (Interruptions.. This is a question which should be considered above party lines. This has been amply demonstrated by another Member who followed Dr. Karni Singh. Even those who come from Congress ranks should rise up and say that Rajasthani should be given place; political considerations should not play any part here.

Therefore, when we consider this question, only two considerations should find a place in our arguments, namely, whether, as per the linguistic studies, as per philology, Rajasthani is an independent and distinct language to be considered, and secondly, whether it is considered as such in the political sense. If one were to go through the Census Report of India and philology, one will find that the world languages have been divided into four big families: Austric, Tibetan-Chinese, Dravidian family and Indo-European family. The Indo-European family has been sub-divided as Indo-Aryan sub-family; and Rajasthani language, as a language, finds a place in the Central Group of Inner Sub-Branch of Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. This Census Report has been prepared by persons of competence who know the linguistic pattern in the country and advice of eminent men like Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji and others has been taken. In this report it has been very clearly stated, 'Rajasthani language with its several dialects, has been included in the central group of the inner sub-branch of Indo-Aryan sub-family scheme.' It further says that Rajasthani has been treated as an independent language of the Central group.

One thing more I want to say because in the Census Report it has been given out that 14.9 million people have this as their mother tongue. Some people are raising that there are some sub-dialects. The Census Report concedes that point because in the opening words it says 'Rajasthani language has several dialects'. What about Hindi which has been said to be spoken by 133 million people? It contains as many as 97 dialects which constitute this figures. It contains

Aggarwali, Bundelkhandi, Bhagri, Bhagini, as many as 97 dialects. On the score that it contains as many dialects as 97, I cannot say that there is no language as Hindi. It will be too absurd. Therefore, just because Rajasthani has so many dialects, you cannot say that it is not a language. It has been conceded even in the Census Report. One thing we should see is whether Rajasthani is a language. It has been conceded by philologists and linguists because for any language to be considered an independent language, it should satisfy certain norms. It should have a different, basic pattern—its grammar, its syntax. Presence of mere common words does not follow that one language should be merged with the other language. In the same breath of logic I can say that there are many words which are found common between Malayalam and Tamil, between Tamil and Telugu and between Kannada and Tamil. By using the same argument I cannot say that all the four languages should be included in one language, that is, Tamil. The criterion is whether it has a district grammar, whether it has a distinct syntax, whether it has got a long tradition and literature by itself, whether it has been used by a set of people who show affinity and affection to that language when they are given the choice of a certain other language. All these tests have been proved by eminent linguists because Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, when approached on the subject, gave a verdict that following the norms of this one, it has got a place by itself. Therefore, I would plead for giving a place of honour in the Eighth Schedule for the Rajasthani language. It has been treated as an independent language ont only in the Census Report but by eminent linguists also.

Then the second question comes. As per linguistic studies, as per the branch of philology, it has been treated as a separate language, accepted by eminent men like Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—all of them have conceded that point that it is an eminent language with a hoary literature and tradition. The only point now is the political one. Are we going to concede the demand of the Rajasthani people? And the Rajasthani people, irrespective of their Party affiliations, whether he is an Independent or Congressman, want this. Suppose the Rapasthani people did not want, then I am not going to thrust it on them. They want it that their mother tongue be recognized. It should not be construed as an opposition to anyone-else, it should be construed as a basic fundamental thing.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri was asking whether there are any magazines. I want to ask him personally whether there are any wide-spread magazine in the Sindhi language which has been spoken by 13 lakhs of people. It may be bceause they are numerically small or backward. Suppose there are no facilities, we should see that they get all the facilities. When there are about 15 million people speaking this language, we should see why it has not grown, why they have not got those facilities. Instead of giving them facilities, etc., we should not take advantage of it. Therefore, this is a very just claim to be considered by this House. I hope steps would be taken in time, as Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham said, good things should be done in time.

Sir, with these few words I wholeheartedly support this Bill and plead that it be passed.

मास्टर भोला नाथ (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, यह राजस्थानी लैंग्वेज के बारे में जो बिल आया है और जिसे महाराज कर्णी सिंह जी ने पेश किया है, मैं समझता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो फूट के बीज अब तक बोते आये हैं. उसी सामन्तवादी तत्व की यह सूचना है। उन्होंने साफ तौर से कहा है और वह जोधपुर, बीकानेर की पुरानी हिस्ट्री को याद करते हैं। बीकानेर महाराजा

[मास्टर भोला नाथ]

महाराज जोधपुर के रहने वाले हैं और जोधपुर से बीकानेर गये हैं और तीसरी स्टेट, जिसकी लाख से ज्यादा आबादी नहीं है, वहीं से मेरे साथी नहाटा साहब आये हैं उन्होंने जैसलमेर का जिक्र किया है। उस भाग में बोली जाने वाली कोई छोटी-मोटी भाषा, टूटी-फूटी भाषा, जिसके बारे में अखबारों में छपा है, खास तौर से राजस्थान का अखबार "राष्ट्रदूत" जो कि वहां का प्रोविनेंट अखबार है, वह कहता है कि यह सिंगार-रस की भाषा है, इस में तत्कालीन नरेशों के शौर्य का जिक्र है, इस के अलावा इस में कुछ नहीं है।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : आप के गांव में लाखों लोग इसे नहीं बोलते हैं, सिर्फ राजालोग बोलते हैं।

मास्टर भोला नाथ : उस में आपके शौर्य की ही गाथा है। मैं आपको एक बात और बतलाऊं—बीकानेर में एक छोटी सी असेम्बली थी, यह आपका खुद का विचार है जो "सत्य विचार" के नाम लिखा गया था, इस में लिखा है कि जो भाषा वहां रखी गई थी यानी विधान सभा की भाषा "हिन्दी" निर्णीत की गई थी। उस समय राज्य आपके हाथ में था, आप यदि मारवाड़ी भाषा या बीकानेरी भाषा उस समय बोलते थे, तो आप उस को उस विधान सभा में जारी करते, लेकिन आपने हिन्दी को जारी किया और आज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में आकर बैठकर आप यह ख्वाब देखते हैं कि राजस्थानी जिसको आप अपने राज्य में चलवा नहीं सके, अपनी विधान सभा में नहीं रख सके, उस को आप यहां लाना चाहते हैं। इस से ज्यादा अफसोस की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

मैं भी राजस्थान का रहने वाला हूं, वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी रहा हूं. . . .

डा० कर्णी सिंह : हम इमोशनल इंटीग्रेशन चाहते हैं।

मास्टर भोला नाथ : वहां की विधान सभा का एम० एल० ए० रहा हूं, शिक्षा विभाग से भी मेरा सम्बन्ध रहा है, लेकिन राजस्थान में राजस्थानी की कोई किताब पाठ्य-पुस्तक के रूप में मैंने नहीं देखी . . . .

श्री अमृत नहाटा : इस का मतलब है है कि राजस्थान में शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हुआ।

मास्टर भोला नाथ : यह ठीक है और इसलिये नहीं हुआ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर आप लोगों ने, राजा लोगों ने हमेशा अंग्रेजी को रखा, आपके यहां प्राईम मिनिस्टर हमेशा अंग्रेज हुआ करते थे। जोधपुर में भी अंग्रेज होता था और इन के यहां भी अंग्रेज होता था या पाणिकर साहब को बनाया था जो दक्षिण भारतीय थे और अंग्रेजी बोलते थे. . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

डा० कर्णी सिंह : आजादी के बाद की बात लीजिये।

मास्टर भोला नाथ : महाराजा साहब कह रहे हैं कि यह लिंग्विस्टिक प्रान्त की बात नहीं है, आजादी के बाद की बात लीजिये—मैं वही कहना चाहता हूं। आपको याद होगा राजस्थान का नाम सब से पहले मत्स्य राज्य रखा गया था, लेकिन बाद में ये राजा-महाराजा चूंकि थोड़ा सा अपना नाम रखना चाहते थे, इसलिये सरदार पटेल साहब ने इनको खुश करने के लिये राजस्थान नाम रखना मान लिया था क्योंकि ये अपने राज के शब्द को जिन्दा रखना चाहते थे। वैसे राजस्थान नाम का कोई प्रदेश नहीं था, बल्कि इस को राजपूताना कहा जाता

था। किसी लेखक ने मेवाड़ का इतिहास लिखते समय कहीं पर राजस्थान शब्द का प्रयोग किया था, बस उसी को लेकर राजस्थान नाम रख लिया गया। बल्कि मैंने इस पर संशोधन पेश किया था, कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट पेश किया था कि इसका नाम राजस्थान नहीं रहना चाहिये; क्योंकि यह हमें राजाओं की याद दिलाता है, इस का नाम अरावली प्रदेश रखा जाये। इसका नाम राजस्थान क्यों रखा जाये, अगर ऐसा ही है तो आप लखनऊ का नाम भी नवाबीस्थान रखिये, मध्य भारत का नाम ग्वालियर के नाम पर रखिये। लेकिन यह राजस्थान का नाम क्यों रखा जाता है ?

16.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): How can he suggest change in the name of Rajasthan?

मास्टर भोला नाथ : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो राजस्थानी का नाम यहां पर लाया गया है वह बिल्कुल गलत तरीक़े से लाया गया है और उस प्रान्त का नाम भी यह राजस्थान प्रान्त नहीं होना चाहिए (व्यवधान) अब यह उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम उत्तर प्रदेश इस वजह से है कि वह उत्तर में स्थित है। मध्य प्रदेश का नाम मध्य प्रदेश इसलिए है क्योंकि वह मध्य में है और इसी सिद्धान्त पर हिमाचल प्रदेश का नाम हिमाचल प्रदेश रक्खा गया है। इसलिए यह मेरा कहना है कि राजाओं के नाम से तो कोई प्रदेश नहीं है और इसका नाम राजस्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। महाराजा साहब यह राजस्थानी लैंग्वेज का नाम क्यों रखते हैं ? महाराज कर्णी सिंह में कुछ दम हो तो उनको साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहिए था कि मैं अपने इलाके की भाषा का नाम मारवाड़ी भाषा रखना चाहता हूं। वहां पर मारवाड़ में मारवाड़ी बोली जाती है तो आप को मारवाड़ी नाम रखना चाहिए था। लेकिन उसमें आपका कोई समर्थन करने वाला नहीं है। खाली वह जो जोधपुर साइड के नहाठा साहब हैं वह आप के लिए—बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन और कोई आपके समर्थन में नहीं बोलेगा। वह जोधपुर का हिस्सा है वह आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आप अच्छे तरीक़े से जानते हैं कि गुजरात में गुजराती बोली जाती है, मारवाड़ में मारवाड़ी बोली जाती है, मेवाड़ में मेवाड़ी बोली जाती है और उसी तरह भरतपुर और मथुरा के आसपास ब्रजभाषा बोली जाती है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा मारवाड़ में मारवाड़ी भाषा बोली जाती है इसलिए मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि यह जो महाराजा कर्णी सिंह ने राजस्थानी के बारे में अपना बिल पेश किया है वह राजस्थान में और हिन्दुस्तान में शरारत के बीज बोने के अलावा और कोई चीज नहीं है।

अभी जैसा आपने साहित्य अकादमी के बारे में कहा तो डा० लिगुण सेन की चिट्ठी में साफ़ तौर से कहा गया है कि राजस्थानी भाषा में साहित्यिक दर्जा देने का अभी कोई सवाल नहीं है। उस को मैं पढ़े देता हूं :

"Request for the recognition of Rajasthani. Rajasthani language did not satisfy the criteria laid down by the Committee of Linguistic Experts. The Committee was not in a position to recognise it as a modern language for purpose of recognition by the Sahitya Akademi as one of the Indian languages."

साहित्य अकादमी राजस्थानी भाषा को को रैकगनाइज करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है बल्कि वह और ज्यादा इसे कंडैम करते हैं।

"They are included in the programme of the Akademi which composes publications of the known material regarding literary

[मास्टर भोला नाथ]

activities in a particular language and the translation of literary classics ....".

अब यह आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वह अकादमी का कसूर है । अकादमी का कसूर नहीं है बल्कि आपका कसूर है कि आप इस तरह से उसे साहित्य अकादमी में शामिल नहीं करवा सके ।

अभी एक दूसरा सवाल महाराजा साहब ने उठाया कि यह सिंधी को क्यों रैकगनाइज़ किया गया है । मैं यह जो आपका पेपर्स इन इंडिया 1967 छपा हुआ है उसमें से मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं । अभी इन्होंने कुछ पत्र दिखलाये लेकिन यह जो छपा हुआ है, पेज 242 में उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दी में 13 अख़बार छपते हैं, वीकली 140 छपते हैं । उसी तरीक़े से सिंधी में डेली तीन छपते हैं, वीकली 6 छपते हैं, लेकिन यह राजस्थानी के बारे में उसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है न साप्ताहिक का जिक्र है न मासिक का ही कोई जिक्र है । सिंधी की जिसकी कि महाराजा साहब ने आलोचना की उसका तो जिक्र है लेकिन यह आप की राजस्थानी का कोई जिक्र नहीं है. . . (व्यवधान) इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है यह बिल्कुल अपने पुराने संस्कारों को चालू रखने के लिए लाया गया है । यह राजस्थान का एक नक्शा बन चुका है जिसमें हम सब भाषाओं के लोग शामिल हैं, भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओं के बोलने वाले हैं चाहे वह बृजभाषा हो, गुजराती हो या हूबड़ी आदि हो ।

एक खास बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराजा साहब ने जानबूझ कर गंगानगर का जिक्र नहीं किया क्योंकि वह गंगानगर का इलाक़ा आम तौर पर पंजाबी भाषा बोलता है और उनकी मांग थी कि हम को इस बीकानेर स्टेट में से जो बीकानेर वाली रानी स्टेट है उसमें से निकल कर हम लोग पंजाब में चले जायेंगे । मेरा कहना है कि यह आप राजस्थान की जो एक नई समस्या खड़ी करना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थानी लैंग्वेज के नाम से कोई उसका साहित्य नहीं है और जिसको किसी राज्य ने नहीं माना । 22 रजवाड़े जो कि राजस्थान में शामिल हैं उन्होंने भी इसे नहीं माना है । मैं चाहता हूं कि डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसको वापिस ले लें ।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य डा० कर्णीसिंह के राजस्थानी को सांवैधानिक मान्यता प्रदान किये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन यह राजस्थानी को सांवैधानिक मान्यता दिये जाने तथा राजस्थान के तीन करोड़ आदमियों के मुंह पर लगाये गये ताले को भारत सरकार स्वयं एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर खोलती तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

राजस्थानी का नाम प्राचीन नहीं बल्कि आधुनिक है । इसमें कई भारतीय भाषाओं का समावेश है जैसे मेवाती, मालवी, बागड़ी, मारवाड़ी, और ढूंढाड़ी तथा कुछ उपबोलियां भी हैं । इन सभी बोलियों के समावेश को राजस्थानी नाम दिया है ।

मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के उस इलाक़े में से आता हूं जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश से मिलता जुलता है । वैसे मेरे भाई कई यह कहते हैं कि मारवाड़ी नहीं बोली जाती लेकिन कई भाषाओं का समावेश होकर जो भाषा है मैं उसी भाषा में बोलता हूं । राजस्थानी साहित्य तीन शैलियों में लिखा गया है । (1) जैन शैली, (2) चरण शैली, और (3) लौकिक शैली । राजस्थानी का साहित्य बहुत प्राचीन है और साथ ही साथ विस्तृत भी है । जब भारत की अन्य देश-भाषायें अभी गर्भ में ही थीं तो राजस्थानी में एक फलता फूलता

साहित्य विद्यमान था। राजस्थानी के बहुत बड़े-बड़े महाकाव्य पृथ्वीराज रासो तथा वंश भास्कर आदि महाकाव्य हैं जो कि आज के दिन भी हमारे साहित्य में बहुत बड़ा स्थान बनाये हुए हैं। वीर गाथा काल में तो बहुत सी पुस्तकें लिखी गईं। पद्य साहित्य के साथ-साथ गद्य साहित्य भी राजस्थानी में आरम्भ से ही लिखा जाता रहा है यहां तक कि हिन्दी के प्राचीनतम गद्य के उदाहरण राजस्थानी के ही हैं।

इसके अलावा राजस्थानी का कथा साहित्य भी बहुत विस्तृत है। सन्त साहित्य में तो राजस्थानी सभी भाषाओं से ऊपर है। इस भाषा का अपना अलग शब्दकोष व व्याकरण है। मुरारीदान का डिंगल दोष प्रसिद्ध है। राजस्थानी भाषा का साहित्य प्राचीन काल से उपलब्ध है और उसका साहित्य हिन्दी के साहित्य से या किसी भी भारतीय भाषा के साहित्य से आसानी से टक्कर ले सकता है। राजस्थानी भाषा का कवि केवल कवि ही नहीं होता, वह कलम के साथ-साथ तलवार का भी धनी होता है। उसकी सप्राण कलम का चमत्कार संसार अनेक बार देख चुका है। मैं चाहूंगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देकर भारत की अन्य भाषाओं के साथ उसका प्रचलन हो और वह उस तरह प्रचलित रही होती तो आज जिस प्रकार चीन व पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था अगर राजस्थानी भाषा का भी साहित्य लोगों में उसी तरह से प्रचलित रहा होता तो भारतीय लोगों में उससे दुगना जोश आ जाता और वह शत्रुओं के हमलों का और भी ज्यादा जोर से जवाब दे सकते थे। उनके प्राचीन काव्यों की महाराणा प्रताप व पृथ्वीराज के पुत्र की घटना सुप्रसिद्ध है और मैं समझता हूं आप लोगों ने उसे अच्छे तरीके से सुना होगा कि उसका अकबर के ऊपर कितना असर हुआ था? इस राजस्थानी भाषा के बारे में पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने यह कहा है:

"राजस्थानी वीरों की भाषा है। राजस्थानी का साहित्य वीर-साहित्य है। संसार के साहित्यों में उसका निराला स्थान है। वर्तमान काल में भारतीय नवयुवकों के लिये तो उसका अध्ययन अनिवार्य होना चाहिए।"

इसी तरह रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने कहा है: "रण सम्बन्धी राजस्थानी गीत संसार के किसी भी साहित्य और भाषा का गौरव बढ़ा सकते हैं।" राजस्थान ने अपने रक्त से जो साहित्य निर्माण किया है उसके जोड़ का साहित्य और कहीं नहीं पाया जाता। राजस्थानी भाषा के साहित्य में जो एक भाव है, जो एक उद्वेग है, वह केवल राजस्थान के लिए ही नहीं सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए गौरव की वस्तु है।"

राजस्थानी भाषा का भारत की अन्य भाषाओं में भी समावेश है। बृजभाषा व गुजराती तो इसकी सगी बहनें हैं जैसे अपभ्रंश, जाई जावई के स्थान पर राजस्थानी में जावै छै, गुजराती में जाय छै, हिन्दी में जाता है, बंगला में जाईते छै आदि होता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि राजस्थानी भाषा में कोई पत्रिकाएं नहीं निकलतीं तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान समय में तीन, चार मासिक पत्रिकाएं और एक पाक्षिक पत्र है। साहित्यिक संस्थाएं हैं जो साहित्य की प्रत्येक विद्या पर साहित्य का प्रकाशन कर रही हैं। फिर यदि कोई बोली शक्ति संचय कर नियमबद्ध हो एक भाषा का रूप ले ले तो उसे भाषा न मानना कहां की ईमानदारी है? यह भी नहीं भुलाया जा सकता कि इन्हीं परिस्थितियों से हिन्दी को भी गुजरना पड़ा था। जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है जब कांग्रेस ने शासन भार सम्भाला तभी उसके प्रान्तीय नेताओं ने केन्द्र के प्रति अपनी भक्ति का प्रदर्शन करने के लिये इस राजस्थानी भाषा का एक प्रकार से गला घोट दिया। किन्तु भाषा का जन्म और मृत्यु

[श्री मीठा लाल मीना]

राजनीतिक नेताओं के बस की बात नहीं होती । राजस्थानी का विकास होता रहा है, होता है और होता रहेगा । राजस्थान की दो ढाई करोड़ जनता की एक ही आवाज है कि जिस प्रकार अन्य भाषायें संसद् में सुनी जाती हैं उसी प्रकार हमारी राजस्थानी भाषा भी सुनी जाय । जिस राजस्थानी भाषा का विस्तार क्षेत्र के हिसाब से पहला स्थान है, जिस भाषा का प्रयोग करने से दुश्मन कांप उठता है दुःख की बात है कि उसे सरकारी भाषा बनाने में सरकार हिचक महसूस करती है । अन्य भाषाओं को सरकार स्वीकार करती है किन्तु राजस्थानी को नहीं । आखिर राजस्थानी ने क्या कसूर किया है कि जो भाषा हमारी समस्या का हल है जिसके सहारे हम किसी भी समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं आज सरकार उस भाषा को मान्यता देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ।

हमारे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा कि राजस्थानी में व्याकरण नहीं है उसका शब्दकोश नहीं है लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि तेरहपन्थी साहित्यकारों का वह साहित्य है जिसमें श्लोकों की संख्या 80 हजार के लगभग है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उसको सभा-पटल पर रखिये ।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : उसको मैं सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखना चाहता लेकिन उसकी एक आध कविता जरूर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"भाई एहड़ा पूतरण जेहड़ा राणा प्रताप
अकबर सूतोओझ कै जाण सिराणौ सांप ।"

यह सारी चीजें राजस्थानी भाषा में ही थीं न कि आप की हिन्दी में । मैं श्री भोला नाथ के लिये भी बतलाता हूं कि क्या लिखा है :

"ओर अकबरी याह तेज तिहारो दुरकड़।
नम नम सू निसरीयाह राण बिना के राजवी"

जिस तरह से अकबर राणा प्रताप के तेज को किसी प्रकार कम नहीं कर सका उसी प्रकार से उन जैसे कितने लोग भी राजस्थानी भाषा को खत्म नहीं कर सकते । वह फलती-फूलती रहेगी । जब किसी चीज की सहायता नहीं की जाती तो वह खुद अपने आप रास्ता ढूंढ लेती है । इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि दूसरे प्रदेशों के संसद् सदस्य भले ही विरोध करते रहें, लेकिन राजस्थान के अधिकांश सदस्य इसका समर्थन अगर करते हैं तो मेरे ख्याल से इस को रोका नहीं जा सकता ।

श्री प० ल० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : *Spoke in Rajasthani**

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी जन संघ पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मुझे इस बात को जान कर बड़ा खेद हुआ है कि आज राजनीतिक नेता लोग जिनमें सामाजिक सेवा के बल पर आगे बढ़ने की योग्यता नहीं है आज जाति, भाषा और प्रान्त के नाम पर अपने नेतृत्व को आगे लाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इस देश की एकता के ऊपर अपना झंडा खड़ा करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थानी भाषा बहुत अच्छी है, इसलिये उसके विरोध का प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता उस में बड़ा साहित्य है । लेकिन यह बिल जिस ढंग से आया है और उसमें जिस प्रकार की भावना पैदा की गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत ही खतरनाक है । अगर यह बिल पास हुआ तो केवल राजस्थानी भाषा का ही सवाल नहीं आता क्योंकि तब इस देश में जो भी बोलियां बोली जाती हैं उनको मान्यता देने का प्रश्न पार्लियामेंट में आयेगा । मैं राजा साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में भाषा का नाम आ जाने से ही

*The Member did not furnish the translation in Hindi or English, of his speach.

कोई भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं बन जाती । यहां पर सभी भाषाओं का समान दर्जा है । इसलिये उसके संविधान में आने न आने का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता । 8वीं अनुसूची में जो भाषायें दी हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में 344वें अनुच्छेद में इस प्रकार लिखा हुआ है :

> "राष्ट्रपति, इस संविधान के प्रारम्भ से पांच वर्ष की समाप्ति पर तथा तत्पश्चात् ऐसे प्रारम्भ से दस वर्ष की समाप्ति पर, आदेश द्वारा एक आयोग गठित करेगा और एक सभापति और अष्टम अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भिन्न भाषाओं का प्रति-निधित्व करने वाले ऐसे अन्य सदस्यों से मिल कर बनेगा जैसे कि राष्ट्रपति नियुक्त करे, तथा आयोग द्वारा अनु-सरण की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया भी आदेश परिभाषित करेगा ।"

इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ है कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के विकास के लिये जितनी भाषायें 8वीं अनुसूची में हैं उनके सहयोग से हिन्दी भाषा की प्रगति की जाये । जब राजा साहब राजस्थानी भाषा की बात करते हैं तो मैं उनसे एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि जब उनको राजस्थानी भाषा से इतना प्रेम था तब वह अपने राज्यकाल में उस को लेकर क्यों नहीं आये ?

डा० कर्णी सिंह : मैंने राज्य कभी किया ही नहीं । जिन्होंने राज्य किया है, माननीय सदस्य उनसे पूछें । मैं तो केवल लोक सभा का सदस्य हूं ।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : : राजस्थान के जितने भी राजा थे क्या वह नालायक और अयोग्य थे कि उन्होंने अपने यहां हिन्दी भाषा को रखा । मैं राजा साहब से कहना चाहता हूं, जो कि इस बिल को लाए हैं कि जरा अपनी आस्तीन में मुंह डाल कर देखें कि क्या वह राजस्थान से दुश्मनी नहीं कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थानी जिस भाषा का नाम है वह मारवाड़ी है । राजस्थान में 22 बोलियां हैं । उन 22 बोलियों का अपना अपना अधिकार है और समान रूप में अधिकार है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजस्थान में 22 बोलियां नहीं बोली जातीं ? लेकिन राजस्थानी क्या है ? वह हिन्दी की बिगड़ी हुई बोली है । इस को सुन कर शायद लोगों को आश्चर्य होगा लेकिन मैं इस बात को उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थानी क्या है । राजस्थानी में आकार का इकार उच्चारण किया जाता है जैसे जन को जिण बोला जाता है । जन शब्द शुद्ध है और उसको बिगाड़ कर जिण कर दिया है । उसी तरह का मनुष्य है । सिरोही भाषा में उसको मिनक बोला जाता है । मनष्य की जगह मिनक कर दिया और वह राजस्थानी बन गई । चमकना शब्द है । उस को चिपकणा कर दिया । यह बिगड़ा रूप भाषा बन गई । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । अभी राजा साहब बोल रहे थे कि इल शुद्ध शब्द है । राजस्थानी में उसको अन्तर बोलते हैं और वह शब्द बन गया बिगड़ा हुआ स्वरूप ।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : गुजराती में क्या है?

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : बिगड़े हुए शब्द अगर भाषा बन जाते हैं तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

श्री अमृत नहाटा : अन्तर से इत्र बना है ।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : यह माननीय सदस्य की बुद्धि का चमत्कार है ।

इसके पश्चात् इसका उल्टा अर्थात् इकार और उकार का अकार बन जाता है, जैसे मनुष्य का 'मनख' 'दिन' का 'दन' 'किनार' का 'कनार' उर्दू के शब्द 'हाजिर' का 'हाजर' 'मालूम' का 'मालम' 'दिल्ली' का 'दल्ली' और 'मिलात' का 'मलाप' कर दिया तो हो गई राजस्थानी भाषा ! फिर राजस्थानी में 'स' का 'ह' हो जाता है जैसे जैसे 'सात' का 'हात' 'सो' का 'हो' और 'साग' का 'हाग' ।

SHRI NAMBIAR: 'Mother' and 'Matha' English and Hindi are the same., वास्तव में यह हिन्दी का बिगड़ा हुआ स्वरूप है, लेकिन इसको एक अलग भाषा बना कर खड़ा कर दिया गया है । जो हिन्दी हमारे साहित्य और हमारी पुस्तकों में लिखी जाती है, मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं कि कोई बताए कि वह देश के कौन से क्षेत्र में बोली जाती है । जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, हर बीस मील के फासले पर बोली बिगड़ कर एक नई बोली बन कर खड़ी हो जाती है अगर राजस्थानी को संविधान के शिड्यूल में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया, तो परिणाम क्या होगा ? भारतवर्ष में लगभग साढ़े सात सौ बोलियां हैं । उन सब को संविधान के शिड्यूल में सम्मिलित करने की मांग की जायेगी और इस प्रकार भाषा के नाम पर यह संविधान एक जंगल बन जायेगा ।

मैं आपको एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं इंगलैण्ड, स्काटलैण्ड और वेल्ज में इंगलिश भाषा के उच्चारण में फ़र्क है । स्काटलण्ड में बोलते हैं 'गर्ल', 'वर्ल्ड'— इसमें 'र' का उच्चारण होता है, लेकिन वेल्ज में वह 'र' उड़ जाता है और वहां बोलते हैं 'गल', 'वल्ड' । लेकिन केवल भाषा के उच्चारण में भेद होने से स्काटलैण्ड और वैल्श की भाषा नई नहीं बन जाती है । चूंकि इंगलिश भाषा के उच्चारण में अन्तर है, इस लिए स्काटलैण्ड और वेल्ज के लोगों ने अपनी अपनी भाषाओं के लिए कोई मांग नहीं की है ।

श्री अमृत नहाटा : क्या पंजाबी और गुजराती भी हिन्दी की बोलियां हैं ?

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : आप अपनी आस्तीन में मुंह डालिये । पंजाबी बोली है । मैं केवल राजस्थान की बात नहीं कहता, बल्कि जिन लोगों में समझदारी और बुद्धिमानी है, वे राज्य भी अलग होते हुए भाषा की शुद्धता को बनाये रखने की कोशिश करते हैं और केवल उच्चारण में अन्तर होने के कारण अपनी अलग भाषा नहीं बना लेते हैं । इंगलैंड, कैनेडा, अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया की बोलियों के उच्चारण में अन्तर है, लेकिन फिर भी इन सब ने अपनी भाषा इंगलिश ही मानी हुई है—उन्होंने अपनी बोलियों को भाषा का रूप नहीं दिया है ।

मैं अपनी बात नहीं कहता । 1872, 1875 और 1879 में जान बीम्ज ने और 1907–08 में जान अब्राहम ग्रीयरसन ने भारतवर्ष की भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़े ग्रन्थ लिखे । उन्होंने राजस्थानी भाषा को अलग मान कर खड़ा नहीं किया ।

श्री अमृत नहाटा : ग्रीयरसन ने राजस्थानी को लैंग्वेज माना है ।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : वह हिन्दी का बिगड़ा हुआ स्वरूप है । माननीय सदस्य जिस परिभाषा में राजस्थानी को ला रहे हैं, अगर उस परिभाषा को लागू किया जाये, तो दूसरे प्रान्तों की सभी बोलियां भाषायें बन कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं ।

हम देख रहे हैं कि डी० एम० के० के माननीय सदस्य इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजा साहब के पिता ने इस देश की रक्षा, इस देश की धर्म

और संस्कृति की रक्षा में अपना खून बहाया था लेकिन आज वह इस सदन में इस बिल को पेश कर के जयचन्द का काम कर रहे हैं, इस देश की पीठ में छुरा मार रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That is bad.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : हिन्दी को इस देश की अल्पमत की भाषा घोषित करने के लिए और यह साबित करने के लिए कि हिन्दी यहां की मैजारिटी की भाषा नहीं है, आज उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है और उनको समर्थन मिल रहा है डी० एम० के० से।

इस बिल पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है अगर हमने बोलियों को भाषा मान कर संविधान में शामिल किया, तो पार्लियामेंट एक संघर्ष का अखाड़ा ही नहीं बन जायेगा, हर एक प्रांविस से इस प्रकार की मांगें आनी शुरू हो जायेंगी। आज तो केवल राजस्थानी का प्रश्न है, लेकिन कल मारवाड़ी और सरोही अलग प्रांविस बनाने की मांग की जायेगी, जिससे यह देश टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेगा और इसकी एकता और सुरक्षा ख़तरे में पड़ जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : इस बारे में जनसंघ की राजस्थान की शाखा क्या कहती है ?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am the last person to support rajas and maharajas but, unfortunately, today this controversy has taken such a turn that I am forced to speak. I speak very seldom but today, specially the hon. Speaker just previous to me has shown great knowledge in linguistics. I have great respect for such persons. They say such things as cannot be proved or disproved. Language is a thing the definition of which he does not know and he is speaking on language as a specialist! He says that Welsh is only a little variation from English. He does not know anything about Welsh or the Welsh movement that is going on in England on language. This is the sort of speech that has been delivered here today.

Our great poet, Rabindranath, had said:

Nijere karite gaurava dan,
Nijere keboli kori apaman,

These Hindi-speaking people, in order to give themselves the honour that is not due to them, do dishonour to themselves more. I am one of those people who accept Hindi as the link language of the country.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Of course; we all do.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: But the arrogance of the Hindi-speaking people. (*Interruption*)

DR. KARNI SINGH: That is what rubs us the wrong way.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU:..... makes me antgonistic to it. If you honour your own language you must honour other languages also. In order to honour your own language, you are throwing invectives on Rajasthani.

There are two issues on this question that have been raised here, whether Rajasthani is a language and whether Rajasthani is going to be included in the Eighth Schedule. These are the two issues. Whether Rajasthani is a language has bseen proved by the Language Commission. It is a chronic disease of our country to set up a Commision and not to honour its recommendation. This Commission, definitely, says that Nepali has to be recognised. I am grinding my own axe also. I must do that. I am not a linguist. I do not know whether Rajasthani is a separate language or just a dialect of Hindi. I do not know it personally. But hearing Dr. Karni Singh and hearing my hon.

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

friend, Shri Nahata and other friends, I am convinced that Rajasthan is a language. My contact with Rajasthani has been as a practising medical woman amongst Rajasthani-speaking people in Calcutta. What they spoke, I never understood. Though my knowledge of Hindi is very defective, still I can understand some Hindi. This is a thing which has convinced me now that Rajasthani is a separate language. But let that be proved. We are not aainst Rajasthani. Somebody said that there is no grammer in Rajasthani. From the very beginning, Dr. Karni Singh has shown the grammar. A language is made by grammar, syntax, all these things, not by pronunciation, as my hon. friend said, not by similarity in terminology. The word 'brother' in German is 'bruder' and 'brother' in Engilish is 'brother'; 'bread' in German is 'brother and 'bread' in English is 'bread'. These are so similar. But that does not make them the same language. He said, in Rajasthani, the people pronounce 'Delhi' as 'Dalli' and, therefore, Rajasthani is Hindi. I do not understand the logic of this. I do not know his background. He is an hon. Member of this House.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : (मुरादाबाद) : दिल्ली का दल्ली राजस्थानी बन गया ?

डा० मैत्रेयी बसु : बात यह है कि हिन्दी एक भाषा है जिसको सब कोई आनरकर सकता था लेकिन आपके ऐरोगेंस से यह एकदम खत्म हो गई । हिन्दी एक लैंग्वेज है जिसमें पुलिस स्त्री लिंग है । उसमें कहेंगे पुलिस मूंछ पकड़ कर जा रही है ।

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the case presented by Maharaja Karni Singh. I feel Maharaja Karni Singh, while presenting the case for Rajasthani language he has given very convincing arguments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The lady Members are supporting your case very much. What is the reason?

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: One hon. Member mentioned that Rajasthani was not the court language of Rajasthan during the rule of the Maharajas. I would like to mention that during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, Punjabi was not the court language but Persian was the court language. Well, we have got now Punjabi. Then another hon. Member has asked which language in Rajasthan is to be accepted as there are so many dialects over there. The same hon. Member has said that Hindi has got so many dialects. Which Hindi should we speak then?

So, we had a lot of arugments about the different languages. A lot of arguments were given at that time opposing the demand for the languages from the different States. Some members who are here feel that they have to oppose everthing, just for the sake of opposing. There was one Member who got up when the Lady Member was speaking; the argument here is whether Rajasthani should be accepted as a language or not, but he started giving the history of Rajasthan and he also introduced himself as representing some Brahmins' organisation and all that. We are supposed to argue on the subject under discussion and we should not go astray.

Previously, when we were discussing in this House about Marathi, a lot of arguments were given; people were at logger-heads and there were riots in Bombay and as the riots grew stronger, the arguments got weaker. Eventually, Marathi was accepted. Similarly, when Punjabi was to be accepted in Punjab, a lot of arguments were given and even some convincing arguments were given, but ultimately Punjabi was given to the people of Punjab, though the State was badly amputated. Ultimately the will of the people prevailed. We are not the brains trust of the people of

to feel that we are going to teach them lessons or dictate terms to them; we are here to represent the people in different areas. I feel that the Members from Rajasthan have spoken here with great feelings about their language and I am sure the people of Rajasthan have even greater feelings on this question. We should learn a lesson from the past. We cannot subdue the feelings of the people by just arguments. The arguments that are given here against Rajasthani are less convincing than the arguments given against Hindi. They open the gates for even bigger arguments with bigger facts, but still we have gracefully accepted it as the national link language. I do not see why the regional languages should be so bitterly denied to the people who have the rights to have them. If we have to argue, we can argue on the wisdom of the people who made the Constitution. When we have accepted that the country should be divided on the basis of languages, why should there be only 14 languages? Why not 15 or 16? Even if they are 20, you cannot differentiate between Punjabis, Rajasthanis Marathis or Gujaratis. They are all equal citizens, and the will of the Rajasthanis should prevail in the same way as our will has prevailed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Randhir Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): From our Group, nobody has been called. We have a Group in this House. (*Interruptions*). The time can be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already extended the time. New it will be very difficult.

Mr. Randhir Singh. He should be be very brief.

17 hrs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब,

दिल के फफोले जल उठे सीने के दाग से,
इस घर को आग लग गई, घर के चिराग से ।

इतना मजबूत केस था इतना अच्छा केस था। टैगोर तक ने इस को कोट किया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से ज्यादा अहमियत उनकी बात रखती थी, लेकिन इसी घर में कुछ भाइयों ने मुखालिफत कर के केस का कुण्डा कर दिया।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि लैंग्वेज में बहुत सारे इनग्रेडिएन्ट्स होते हैं और कोई भी लेंग्वेज तमाम चीजों को पूरा नहीं कर सकती, लेकिन जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है इस राजपूती जुबान का राजस्थानी का—जैसे सांस के साथ जान इस जिस्म में होती है, उसी तरह से जब तक ग्रामर और डिक्शनरी किसी लेंग्वेज में नहीं होती, तब तक वह मुकम्मिल लेंग्वेज नहीं होती है, लेकिन जहां तक यह रोशन पहलू है, वहां मुझे एक और खदशा नजर आया और वह कहा मेरे दोस्त शास्त्री जी ने—वह भी कम अहमियत की बात नहीं है। वही मर्ज था हमारे पंजाब में, हरियाणा पंजाब से अलग क्यों हुआ, वह कहते थे कि हम अड़े कड़े के आदमी हैं और तुम असीं-तुसीं के आदमी हो और वहीं अड़े कड़े और असी-तुसी राजस्थान में भी है। महाराज भरतपुर यहां तशरीफ रखते हैं, उनकी वही जुबान है, जो मेरे रोहतक की है और वहां महाराज बीकानेर बैठे हैं, इनकी जुबान भी वही है, जो मेरे हिसार, गुड़गांवां या लोहारू की जुबान है, नेवात की जुबान है। अब देखना यह है कि देश पहले है या जुबान पहले है।

एक या दो महीने पहले एक रेजोल्यूशन इस हाउस ने पास किया था और मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को-वह रेजोल्यूशन यह था कि रिजनल लेंग्वेजेज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डवेलप किया जाय, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन को बढ़ाया जाय। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि सवाल यह नहीं है कि यह रिजनल

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

लैंग्वेज कांस्टीचूशन में रखी जाय या न रखी जाय, बल्कि सवाल यह है कि चाहे राजस्थानी जुबान के डवैलप करने की बात है या मेरी अपनी हरियाणवी जुबान के डवेलप करने की बात है, इन को दबा कर नहीं रख सकते। जैसे मेरे भाई शास्त्री जी ने जहा—बेशक कांस्टीचूशन में रखो या न रखो—दिल्ली को दिल्ली कह कर हंसी में उड़ा दिया, लकिन मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि उर्दू जुबान क्या थी, वह एक लश्करी जुबान थी, लेकिन एक हिन्दुस्तान की शानदार मार्शल जुबान थी' उसी तरह से राजस्थानी जुबान है, हमारे हरियाणा के चारों तरफ रहने वाले 60–70 लाख आदमी इस को बोलते हैं, आपको इसे प्रिजर्व करना पड़ेगा। मैं महाराजा साहब की तारीफ करता हूं कि उन्होंने देश की तवज्जह इस तरफ खींची है, लेकिन जहां उनका यह कहना है कि इस को कांस्टीचूशन में रखा जाय, किताब में लिखा जाय नहीं तो नाराज हो जायेंगे, मैं इस से एग्री नहीं करता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आर्टिकल 344 में हिन्दी के लिये प्रावीजन किया है, उसी तरह से रिजनल लग्वेजेज के लिये हम ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है, उस के तेहत राजस्थानी जुबान को, हरियाणवी जुबान को और दूसरी जुबानों को डवेलप करने के लिये खास स्टैप उठाये जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक सेकंड भी नहीं लगेगा .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very difficult. Who will get time?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After this debate is over, I am going to call you. There is not the question of your Bill alone. Your Bill is there. Mr. Samanta's Bill is there.

MR. Sequeira.

SHRI SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Just today I have introduced a Bill for the deletion of the Eighth Schedule from the Constitution.

Yet, I consider it a privilege to stand in this House and support the demand for the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule.

Every citizen of this country has as much love for his own mother tongue as any other citizen has for his. As long as the Eighth Schedule remains, there will be discrimination between those mother tongues that are there, and those that are not there. As long as the Eighth Schedule remains, people will feel as the Rajasthani people do, and there will be before this House demands repeatedly made, such as the one so ably made before the House by Dr. Karni Singh.

I say that these are just demands. Every mother tongue should have as much importance as any other and should be accepted as having as much importance as the others. These demands are just, and they should be met.

I support the Bill.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): On behalf of my Party, we give wholehearted support this move to include Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule.

The reason for this is this. After all, the development of a language is for the development of the people speaking it. 15 million people in Rajasthan speak Rajasthani or dialects which are akin to it. They want to develop themselves.

Today when we ask for the inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule, it does not mean that there is division. It is not a divisive force that is at work. It is the force of the people, it is the desire of the people to develop themselves and come into

their own position and status. It should be looked at in that light. It should be looked at as an expression of the people's desire to grow. Supporters of Hindi should not feel that this is a rival to Hindi. Why should there be any rivalry to Hindi? Hindi has its own place and it continues to have it. Rajasthani is not against Hindi. Let the supporters of Hindi not think in terms of curbing Rajasthani so that Hindi may develop.

During the course of the struggle for independence, the area now contained in Rajasthan consisted of many native states. There was no state of Rajasthan then. They were all native states. The people's movement in the national struggle for independence was not to consolidate it into a state of Rajasthan. Today the State of Rajasthan is carved out. The people of Rajasthan have got the right to have their own language developed. With regard to the quarrels amongst them about dialects which are spoken, let them settle it themselves. Let Parliament give the language recognition and allow them to settle these matters themselves and let them develop it in a commonly agreed way. That will be the correct attitude to take. Others should not quarrel and not come in the way. We should give our support to this Bill so that that language developes as desired by the people of Rajasthan.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I support the Bill brought forward by Dr. Karni Singh.

Many arguments have been given against the Bill by hon. Members opposing it. Time permitting, I could assail and refute all those arguments. But that is not to be.

One thing I would say. Whether Rajasthani is a language or not has been amply proved by the arguments of Dr. Karni Singh. He has clearly proved that Rajasthani is a language. It has got grammar, it has got dictionary, it has got literature, it has got people to speak. One crore and twenty lakhs of people are there, and they are speaking this language.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): It has also got revolutionary potential.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was the language of chivalry.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: A language cannot be thrown away by some arguments. A language will have its place among its people always, and it will develop. It cannot be suppressed by anybody. Whether it is included in the Eighth Schedule or not, it will always develop. So, according to our democracy and the constitutional direction it should be seen that those languages which have not yet developed should be developed, those languages which have not yet got their due place in our Constitution get their due place. Just like Rajasthani, Nepali, Manipuri and other languages are now developing in India, and we should not be afraid of their being included in the Eighth Schedule. Let there be 80, 90 or 100 in the Eighth Schedule, what is there?

We have given a place to Sanskrit in the Eighth Schedule. Who speaks Sanskrit in India? Only in our marriages some mantras are recited. Only in temples the Brahmins utter the mantras. If Sanskrit which is not spoken by anybody can be given a place, why not Rajasthani?

With these words I support the Bill.

17.12 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The hon. Mover has made a very powerful case supported by many friends, and it is rather very strange that some of the members who oppose the Bill have opposed it on the ground that if the legitimate aspirations of the Rajasthanis are recognised, it will go against the interest

[S. Kandappan.]

of Hindi. We can never build up this nation by suppressing the identity of a language community, whether it is big or small. This fact has got to be recognised first.

When the speaker who followed the Mover of the Bill was making a few observations in Rajasthani, I found that the translators were not able to translate it into English or any other language. There was much argument whether it is a dialect or a cognate language. This morning when Mr. Patel was speaking in Kanarese, though I may not be able to translate it, I was able to guess it. That does not mean that it is the same as Tamil. If Mr. Nambiar speaks in Malayalam, I can understand it. It does not mean that it is a dialect. There is a difference between a dialect and a cognate language. When we cannot follow a speech, the speech has got a different form altogether. So, there need be no arguments to advance the plea that it is a different language altogether.

The hon. Mover of the Bill has circulated a pamphlet, *The Case of Rajasthani*, wherein he has stated:

> "The Hindi-infatuated overlords could not brook of Rajasthani attaining an independent status, and have been proclaiming at the top of their voices that Rajasthani was only a dialect of Hindi and not a language".

If this is still going to be the sentiment of the Hindi people here, I am afraid there is bound to be some kind of agitation over this issue in Rajasthan. We should preserve its identity and give the pride of place that is due to Rajasthani language, a great national language of ours.

With all the dialects put together and even after adding some of the Hindi was made out to be 42 or some-cognate languages, the percentage of thing like that. I would say here categorically that even if it is 50 or 60 per cent, that does not mean that the country is going to accept Hindi on the basis of numerical majority. There is something basic, fundamental, in the right of a people to speak their own mother tongue. So, this majority-minority, this kind of bogus argument, or the plea made that on the basis of census report it should be recognised, is not going to hold water anymore. So, let not the Hindi people fight shy of giving a legitimate place to this language in the Eighth Schedule.

There is already a Bill introduced by Mr. Malhotra for including Dogra language in the Eighth Schedule.

I would rather make a suggestion to the Government that they should ponder seriously whether they should not set up an expert committee to consider if languages like Dogra and Rajasthani should not be included and recognised; there is no harm in doing so. In the Delhi University I find that there is a Chair for Maithili. The Hindi people claim that it is a dialect. If it be so, it is strange that they should have a chair for Maithili.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Hindi is the product of that; Hindi is the child of the other dialects.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: But the mother and the child are different. I was also told that Maithili has got a separate identity of its own and that it will claim a place of its own in the Constitution, if not today at least sometime in the future. These things are bound to come. People go about saying that all these forces that are emerging in our country are divisive. I would call them decisive. These forces have to be faced boldly and we should take steps to allay these misgivings and set things right before it is too late.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: There are only ten more minutes left; we should hear the Home Minister also.. (*Interruptions.*) We cannot adjourn the debate on this Bill and take up the other Bills. We shall finish this Bill in five or ten minutes and take up introduction of the other Bills so that they could be taken up later on.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि महाराजा कर्णी सिंह ने यहां पर यह बिल रखा। उन की बात ठीक है, लेकिन आज तक वह इस सदन में न तो राजस्थानी में और न हिन्दी में बोले, बल्कि वह अंग्रेजी में ही बोलते रहे।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : यहां पर राजस्थानी में नहीं बोल सकते।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जब कई दूसरे सदस्य यहां पर अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में बोल सकते हैं, तो वह भी राजस्थानी में बोल सकते हैं। कम से कम वह हिन्दी में बोल सकते हैं।

हमारे राजस्थान में करीब तीस भाषायें बोली जाती हैं। पहले हमें आपस में यह फैसला करना चाहिए कि हम इन में से कौन सी भाषा को मान्यता दिलायें। इसके अतिरिक्त हमें पहले इस प्रश्न को राजस्थान विधान सभा में लाना चाहिए और वहां पर इस बारे में कोई निर्णय करना चाहिए।

हमारी राजस्थानी यह है (*Spoke in Rajasthani*).

डी० एम० के० के हमारे मित्र इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। वे अंग्रेजों की नीति पर चलकर देश की अलग अलग भाषाओं को आपस में लड़ा कर हिन्दी को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी के पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ा मारना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चहता हूं कि हिन्दी एक बड़ा वृक्ष है, जो सब को पानी दे सकता है। छोटी छोटी नहरों आदि से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, normally, I would have never liked to disagree with Maharaja Karni Singh of Bikaner, but on the point which he has raised in the form of this Bill, I am sorry I cannot agree with him. Not that Rajasthani is not a language. I am not a linguist and so I cannot speak on the merits of it, but Rajasthani is a language which is spoken by a large number of people in Rajasthan.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Mentioning it as a concession!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not as a concession. It is a fact. Now, Sir, there are many languages in this country which are spoken by millions of people in this land. If you look to the entire Hindi region, we find that there are many people who speak Ouadhi, Braj Bhasha, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magadhi. There are many languages that are spoken languages. So, it may be that they have their own literature also.

I had an occasion to listen to some songs, and I found that a very famous poem which I was told was a song on Padmini could be followed by me: the way she sacrificed herself, etc. I found that more than 50 per cent of that poem could be followed by me and it was a very good poetry also. Most of the languages in the Hindi region are, really speaking, very much allied to each other, and out of them, Khari Boli which has now developed into Hindi language is acecpted by all other people. I am not against the Rajasthan language or the people of Rajasthan. I have great respect for their language and for theose who are speaking that language, I have the highest regard for their literature, whatever they have produced or they may produce in their effort to develop their langauge. Nobody is dis-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

favouring it. The main question is, whether it is necessary to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. That is the main point.

What is the purpose of the Eighth Schedule? If we look to the Eighth Schedule, it has something to do with articles 344 and 351. They have got a specific purpose for which they are mentioned there. We have very carefully avoided including any other language in that Schedule except Sindhi which we did with c omplete unanimity of this House and the other House. It was because of the fact that in Sind it was their language and Sind was part of undivided India. It was a language accepted as a regional language of that region, and in the process of Independence, as a result of partition, Sind was lost to India and therefore, Sindhis lost their home So, it was a recognition of a patriotic people and of their language, when they had to leave their homeland and come here. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): The orphans have been recognised but not your own sons.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did not disturb you when you were all speaking; why do you disturb me now when I am speaking?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: They are not orphans.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now, coming back, I can quote many articles of the Constitution. As far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, it is not necessary that the language should be mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. If a language has become the official language of a State also, it is not necessary that it should be mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. The development of a language is something very independent. If you see the official languages of the States, any language of the State which is spoken can be the official language, and so, it is not necessary that for recognition of that language or for the development of that langauge or for official purposes, it should be included in the Eighth Schedule.

We see sometimes that some people wanted the recognition of Punjabi language, because they wanted a Punjabi State. But here is already the Rajasthan State. There is no question of asking for another State, and we find that the Rajasthan State has not accepted Rajasthani as its official language.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The Congress party was not ready to develop it. Let the Opposition come, and we shall see.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is for ycu; I wish you good luck. You may try it in Rajasthan; that is for you. So, Sir, it is not, really speaking, necessary that it should be included in the Eighth Schedule; for that matter, if you start including every language which is spoken or in which literature is written, in the Eighth Schedule, possibly we will distort the Constitution. We will then create more political problems than you can solve. I would make an appeal to my hon. friends over there, from the South if they are trying to spite Hindi by supporting this measure. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAJARAM: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I accept it. If you are not doing it, I accept it.

SHRI RAJARAM: Do not show an accusing finger towards us.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the Maharaja of Bikaner and other well-wishers of Rajasthani want to develop their language, we wish them all good luck and we will give them all sympathy for that. But looking to the constitutional aspect and the purpose for which

a language is included in the eighth schedule, I do not think there is any strong case made out either by Dr. Karni Singh or by his supporters. I have heard them all with patience and respect. Just because some people want a language to be included in the eighth schedule, if it is included, then the eighth schedule will become a jungle of languages. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Sir, first and foremost I must thank you brother members here for the support they have given to my Bill. Quite frankly, I never expected that this Bill will receive so much overwhelming support. I am grateful to my friends on both sides....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Especially DMK.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The Home Minister has made out his case. I can understand the point of view of Government. He has his problems and his problems do not necessarily coincide with our own aspirations. We feel that just as the Home Minister or anybody else has his language recognised, we also have a right to have our language recognised. It is because of that that this Bill has been introduced. I know these are not the few lonely voices in this House behind this. There are almost 1½ crores of people, who according to the government census, speak Rajasthani, who are behind us. What happens today will have repercussions in the minds of those people and a certain amount of public thinking must automatically emerge.

Something has been said that the languages could not develop in the State. It was for obvious reasons. There were 22 States and the languages could not develop. Immediately after independence, when the integration of Rajasthan took place, the demand for language had emerged and quite rightly so. I happen to be one of those lucky people whose Bill came in the ballot and I have been able to sponsor it.

Some Congress members referred to me as Samantwad. I think this is like listening to an old gramaphone record which is so scratchy that it is not worth listening to. I have been here in this House for 16 years now and everybody knows I am socialist in my outlook. I was elected to the Lok Sabha like anybody else and not from an electoral college of princes. I would like to appeal to my brother members here, let us keep the debate on a high plane, on a gentlemanly plane, and not become personal. Every single member has skeletons to hide and I can easily find out. But I do not want to do it. If we keep the debate on a high plane, the country will benefit from it.

Reference was made to the support we are getting from our friends from the south. We, Rajasthanis, do not believe in north, south, east or west. To us, India is one country and we want to see the emotional integration of this country fully materialise. If my friends from the south or from Punjab or from any other part of the country want to support us we will gratefully accept that support. I have just come back from Madras after spending 6 wonderful days there. It was a complete revelation when I went there to see how advanced that State was. The people were very kind. The city was beautiful and I came back with entirely new ideas. Thank God, there is one State in this country which we can feel proud of, which was well-run, which was clean and where the traffic was perfectly regulated. They have the best roads and I am proud of it. If they support me, I do not think it is fair for anybody to say that this is because of any parochial feeling. If somebody says like that, it only means there is some feeling in his own heart which is against the oneness of the country. Before integration, there were 22 States in Rajasthan. They were merged into what was then called Rajasthan by the late Sardar Patel. This was not a word which was coined by me. Therefore, if my hon. friend here talks of samantwad and if he

[Dr. Karni Singh]

wants to change the name of Rajasthan we will oppose it with all our strength.

MASTER BHOLA NATH: There was no name of Rajasthan in history.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The name was given by Sardar Patel.

MASTER BHOLA NATH: There was no language called Rajasthani in the annals of history.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am talking of 1949 when the integration took place.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आप राजस्थान के नाम को नहीं बदल सकते ।

मास्टर भोला नाथ : राजस्थान क्यों कहा जाय, मारवाड़ कहिये, मेवाड़ कहिये, कुछ भी कहिये ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: When Sindhi was given recognition I was also in this House and it was Shri Nath Pai who was responsible for getting the Opposition to unanimously accept it. We all unanimously voted for Sindhi. Now I do not understand why such heat should be generated for Rajasthani. Sindhi is a great language. A lot of our brothers who came across after partition, we have conceded, lost a lot. So we accepted their language. Let us not take for granted the valour and chivalry of the people of Rajasthan and Punjab who gave their lives to defend the country like anybody else. Everybody is trying to build a strong and united country. I feel I am doing my job too. If anybody in this House feels that by my introducing this Bill we are undermining the cause of national integration I am afraid I cannot agree with him.

My hon. friend here referred to me as Jaya Chand. I believe he comes from the Jan Sangh Party. I do not want to cross swords with him. But if his own party Member who is sitting in this House, the chief of the Jan Sangh Party from Rajasthan, if he is prepared to go back to any city in Rajasthan and say that Karni Singh is a Jaya Chand because he introduced this Bill then and then alone I will accept it. If somebody who does not belong to Rajasthan makes a tall statement in the House like that, it is all gas.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : हमारी राजस्थान शाखा ने भी अपील किया है ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: You are welcome to oppose it. Because you called me Jaya Chand I am asking, will your own leader publicly say so in Rajasthan? Then I am prepared to accept it.

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि जयचन्द शब्द का प्रयोग महाराजा करणी सिंह जी के लिये किया गया है, इस शब्द का प्रयोग उनके लिये नहीं करना चाहिये था । इनकी देश भक्ति पर हमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । त्यागी जी का ऐसा इरादा नहीं था, वह तो विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में कह रहे थे ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: I accept that. I think, Sir, the hon. Members who spoke in favour of this Bill have already answered all the points. I only now wish to present my Bill to the House with the request that it may be sent to a Joint Committee of both the Houses so that some major deliberation will emerge after that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 18 members, 12 from this House namely: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Lalit

Sen, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Amrit Nahata, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri N. K. Somani, Shri Surendra Kumar Tapuriah, Dr. Karni Singh, and 6 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 6 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1] [17.39 hrs.

Ayes

Badrudduja, Shri	Maiti, Shri S. N.	Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Reddy, Shri M. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Meghachandra, Shri M.	Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Dhandapani, Shri	Menon, Shri Vishwanatha	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Durairasu, Shri	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Sequeira, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.	Naik, Shri R. V.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Sivasankaran, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.	Nambiar, Shri	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal	Nayanar, Shri E. K.	Umanath, Shri
Karni Singh, Dr.	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Patil, Shri N. R.	Viswanathan, Shri G.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Patodia, Shri D. N.	Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Kuchelar, Shri G.	Rajaram, Shri	

Noes

Achal Singh, Shri	Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	Gowder, Shri Nanja	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan	Himatsingka, Shri	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Onkar Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Baswant, Shri	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Jamir, Shri S. C.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Partap Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Kamble, Shri	Parthasarathy, Shri
Bhola Nath, Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitaram.	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Buta Singh, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri	Patil, Shri Deorao
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Kushwah, Shri Y. S	Ponnacha, Shri C. M.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Raju, Shri D. B.
Dass, Shri C.	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Ram Subhag Singh,. Dr.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Ram Swarup, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Randhir Singh, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Menon, Shri Govinda	Rane, Shri
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
		Rao, Shri Muthyal

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Shah, Shri T. P.
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result† of the division is: Ayes—38; Noes—92. The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

17.25 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 85)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने इस बिल में यह प्रस्तावित किया है कि इस संसद् का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलोर में हो । मैं इस को दो बार प्रस्तुत कर चुका हूं, एक बार प्रस्ताव के रूप में.....

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue next time.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 85 and 174)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की धारा 85 और 174 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले इस विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस बिल को पेश करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की धारा 74 और 163 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले इस विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

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†Sarvshri Mohammad Ismail and P. C. Adichan also wanted to vote for 'AYES'.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 16-2-1968.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insert of new article 174A)

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान की धारा 174 (क) में संशोधन करने वाले इस विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नाथ पाई : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL*

श्री स० चं० सामन्त (तासलुक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि चलचित्र उद्योग में श्रमिकों की मजूरी निर्धारित करने तथा उन के काम की दशा में सुधार करने के लिये प्राधिकरण का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry."

The motion was adopted.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : मैं चलचित्र उद्योग श्रमिक विधेयक पेश करता हूं ।

17.40 hrs.

HINDU SUCCESSION ACT†

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मार्फत करोड़ों इस देश में देहातों में रहने वाले किसानों की जो शिकायत है उस की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जह खींचना चाहता हूं ।

शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में खास कर और आमतौर पर सारे ही देश में जो दिक्कत जमीन वाले किसानों को महसूस होती है और जो विरासत एक्ट है जिसे कि हिन्दू सैक्शन एक्ट बोलते हैं इस मे सैक्शन 8 की बदौलत जो हमारे पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर के करोड़ों किसानों को और देहात वालों को तकलीफ होती है वह मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं ।

बात यह है कि इस इलाके में सैकड़ों साल से नहीं हजारों साल से एक रिवाज चला आता है और वह रिवाज एक रस्म की शक्ल अख्तयार कर गया है, एक ऐसे कस्टम की शक्ल अख्तयार कर गया है कि लोग उसे आम तौर पर समाजी और मजहबी रूप देने लग गये हैं। जहां तक हमारी शादियों का ताल्लुक है जहां तक हमारे त्योहारों का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक हमारी बोलचाल का ताल्लुक है जहां तक हमारे रहन सहन का ताल्लुक है वह अलग अलग है । शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के और खास तौर पर इस इलाके के जिनको कि वह तकलीफ है और वह मैं आप को पेश करता हूं कि वह न सिर्फ देहात की तकलीफ है बल्कि शहर को भी तकलीफ है और वह यह है कि जब लड़की हमारे यहां जवान होती है 12 साल की 13 साल की तो हम उस की शादी करते हैं और शादी भी ऐसी जगह करते हैं जहां उस लड़की के गोत्र

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-2-68.

†Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

उस की जात के भाई न रहते हों। शादी भी उसकी गांव में उस जगह पर करते हैं जहां उस लड़की की मां की जाति व बिरादरी के लोग नहीं रहते जहां उस की दादी, ग्रैंडमदर की जाति बिरादरी के लोग नहीं रहते और ऐसी जगह आप मानेंगे उसके गांव के चार, पांच मील में नहीं होती बल्कि वह 40-50 मील, करीब करीब 10 और 50 मील के दरमियान होती है । उस में होता क्या था ? दरअसल लड़की की, स्पीकर साहब, हम इतनी इज्जत करते थे कि लड़की को अगर कोई गाली दे दे तो लोग ऐसे आदमी को कत्ल करने से भी डरा नहीं करते थे । अब जैसे कि हमारे वहां पर रक्षाबंधन का त्यौहार होता है तो इस इलाके में यानी खास तौर पर शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में हन भाई को राखी बांधती है और सारी उम्र भाई बहन की रक्षा करता है और अपनी जान की बाजी लगा देता है । भाई, बहन में अत्यधिक प्रेम होता है । लड़की जवान होती है, उस की शादी होती है तो सारा कुनबा रोता है क्योंकि लड़की पैदा एक घराने में होती है लेकिन 16 साल की उम्र के बाद शादी होकर वह दूसरे घर में चली जाती है, लड़की के मां बाप महसूस करते हैं कि कुनबे का एक बच्चा जिस जिस्म से पैदा हुआ वह सारी बकिया उम्र के लिए उन के पास से चली जाती है । हमारे यहां रिवाज है कि ब्याहता लड़की को हर 6 महीने या 3 महीने के बाद उस का बाप या उस लड़की का भाई अपने घर बुलाता है । एक, एक लड़की के आने पर 500, 1000 रुपये कपड़ों आदि पर खर्च करता है । आदमी कितना ही भूखा हो लेकिन लड़की की शादी पर वह अपनी जान पर खेल जाता है और उस के लिए जेवरात गढ़वाता है । कंगाल से कंगाल आदमी अपनी जायदाद को बेच देता है, अपने मवेशियों को बेच देता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लगा कर लड़की की धूमधाम से शादी रचाता है । इस कारण समाज में उस की इज्जत होती है कि उस ने लड़की को शादी में इतना कुछ दिया । फिर लड़की के बच्चा होने पर, एक, एक बच्चे के होने पर वह एक, एक हजार और दो, दो हजार रुपया बतौर मेंटेनैन्स के देता है । जब लड़की के बच्चों की शादी होती है तो उस शादी पर उस का जो मामू होता है, लड़की का जो भाई है वह हजारों रुपया लगाता है ताकि समाज में उस का नाम हो कि लड़की के भाई ने इतना रुपया दिया । उस को हम लोग भात बोलते हैं । यही नहीं बल्कि लड़की की लड़कियों की जब शादी होती है तो उस में भी हम मेंटेनैंस करते हैं । लड़कियों के कपड़ों और जेवरात पर वह काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं । अगर यह इलाका गरीब है शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान का तो वह इस वास्ते गरीब है कि वह अपनी लड़कियों के लिए, अपनी बहनों के लिए यह जान पर खेल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देते हैं । अब यह जो कस्टम है स्पीकर, साहब, यह हजार साल से नहीं बल्कि 5-7 हजार साल से चला आता है । कस्टमरी ला आफ पंजाब, यह जो लाज हैं पंजाब के मसलमान को भी ऐप्लाई करते हैं, सिक्ख को भी ऐप्लाई करते हैं, कहने का मतलब यह है कि देश की सारी बिरादरियों के जितने भी भाई हैं जितने भी मजहब के भाई हैं सारे शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में यह कस्टमरी लाज सब को ऐप्लाई करते हैं । हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और प्रिवी कौंसिल, इन तमाम की रूलिंग्स है कि इस इलाके में यह एक रस्म-रिवाज है जिससे कि लड़की का प्रोटेक्शन होता है । आज मैं आपकी मार्फत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सक्सैशन ऐक्ट की दफा 8 बनाई गई है, इसने लड़की की इज्जत हमारे समाज में मिट्टी में मिला दी । यह जो बात मैं कहता हूं यह मैं खुद अकेले नहीं कहता । यह बात उस युनैनीमस रेजोलूशन में कहा गई है जो कि पंजाब असैम्बली का गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास में है । यह खाली

मैं ही नहीं कहता बल्कि यह हरियाणा असैम्बली का यूनैनीमस रेजोल्यूशन है। वह सब पार्टीज का रेजोल्यूशन है। यह मैं खाली कांग्रेस की बात नहीं कहता बल्कि मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी सोसलिस्ट पार्टी की, जनसंघ पार्टी की और बाकी जितनी पार्टियां पंजाब में और शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, दिल्ली में हैं सभी पार्टियों की युनैनीमस आवाज की तरफ से मैं सरकार की तवज्जह खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रस्म-रिवाज जो हमारे बड़ों ने, बाप दादों ने चलाया हुआ है वह इस कारण चलाया है कि यह भाई, बहन का प्रेम तः जिन्दगी भर बना रहे। वह एक शानदार परम्परा थी लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस हिन्दू सक्सैशन ऐक्ट ने उसे तोड़ दिया है।

अभी क्या होता है? एक मां एक गांव की है। मां का गांव 50 मील है। इस एक्ट के तहत मां की जमीन 50 मील रह गयी। मां रहती यहां है लेकिन उसकी जायदाद 50 मील है। ज्वायंट फैम्ली है उसमें सभी लोग रहते हैं उसमें चाची रहती यहां है लेकिन उसकी जायदाद 50 मील पर है। ज्वायंट फैम्ली में जो बहू है जो डाटर-इन-ला है, रहती यहां है लेकिन उसकी जमीन 60 मील पर है। वह जैसा मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया था कि हमारे यहां चूंकि गोत्र बचाकर शादी करते हैं तो होता यह है कि वह रहती तो हमारे यहां है लेकिन उसकी जमीन, प्रापरटी 60, 60 मील पर के गांव में है। मैं रहता यहां हूं खेती 60 मील पर कैसे करूंगा। या तो मैं सारे कुनबे को ले जाऊं, बच्चों को ले जाऊं, डंगरों को ले जाऊं और वहां मकान बना कर रहूं। अब हमारा रस्म-रिवाज यह है कि पर्दे का बड़ा सिस्टम है। अगर गांव में बहू रहे पर्दा करे, तो गांव के चारों तरफ भाई हैं तो उसको वह बहुत बुरा समझते हैं। हमारे यहां एक मसल मशहूर है।

"ससुर के घर जमाई कुत्ता और बहन के घर भाई कुत्ता।"

It means this: If a brother is living with a sister, then he is known as a dog. Similarly, if the son-in-law is living in his father-in-law's house, then the son-in-law is known as a 'dog'.

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि समाज ने एक उसूल बना दिया है कि भाइयों में तो बहन रह सकती है लेकिन वह बहन पर्दा करे, वह बहू बन जायेगी तो वह उस गांव में नहीं रह सकती। मतलब यह है कि बतौर दामाद के उस गांव में वह वहां जमाई बन कर नहीं रह सकता। जगह-जगह हम जाते हैं। मैं कांग्रेस में हूं, दूसरे मेरे भाई अन्य पार्टियों में हैं और वह यह जानते होंगे कि आज अगर किसान कोई सवाल लेता है तो वह यह कहता है कि ऐक्ट ने हमारा सत्यानाश कर दिया है कि इस लड़की को बहू बनाकर बाप के पास ही सरकार ने रख दिया। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज ऐसी है जो कि संविधान के खिलाफ़ है, कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो प्रीएम्बिल है उसके खिलाफ़ है, यह कस्टमरी ला के खिलाफ़ है, जो लोगों का ला है कि जिसके अनुसार हम समाज में व्यवहार करते हैं, उठते-बैठते हैं उसके खिलाफ़ है और जैसा मैंने कहा वह आज से प्रचलित नहीं है बल्कि मनु महाराज के समय से है। होनी वही बात चाहिये जिससे लड़की को ज्यादा सुख मिले, ज्यादा आराम मिले और लड़की की ज्यादा इज्जत हो। हमारे यहां क्या होता है कि जब लड़की की शादी होती है और वह दूसरी जगह बहू बन कर जाती है तो उसके नाम जमीन नहीं होती। जहां वह लड़की जाती है वहां ससुर के हक में से उस लड़की के नाम में जमीन होनी चाहिए। होता यह है कि हस्बैंड के नाम जमीन होती वाइफ के नाम में नहीं होती। हस्बैंड उसके साथ मालट्रीटमेंट करता है और उसको घर से

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

निकाल देता है । सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों केसेज डाइवोर्स के होते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हस्बेंड के हिस्से में वाइफ का बराबर का हिस्सा होना चाहिये, जिस वक्त फादर मरता है । अगर ऐसा होगा तो लड़की की कद्र होगी और वहां लड़की को डाइवोर्स नहीं किया जायेगा । अगर कोई लड़की शादी नहीं करना चाहती तब आप बेशक उसको भाई के हिस्से में हिस्सा दीजिये, अगर कोई लड़की हस्बेंड को डाइवोर्स कर दे तो उसको बाप की जायदाद में हिस्सा दीजिये या कोई लड़की क्रिपल्ड हो जाये तो उसको हिस्सा दीजिये । लेकिन आजकल जो होता है उसको देख कर मुझे तकलीफ होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरी बहनें मेरी बात को समझेंगी और मेरी तारीफ करेंगी कि मैं यह डिस्कशन यहां पर लाया इससे न सिर्फ हरियाना या पंजाब का बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का भला है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बहन भाई के हाथ में रक्षा बांधती है और भाई सिर पर हाथ रखता है कि बहन के लिये मैं जान लड़ा दूंगा, वही बहन भाई के खिलाफ मुकदमेबाजी करती है और भाई बहन का मर्डर करता है। आज हजारों मर्डर केसेज ऐसे होते हैं । खास तौर से हरियाना और पंजाब में तो आये महीने सैकड़ों मर्डर इस किस्म के होते हैं । जहां जमीन होती है वहां लड़की भाई की बेदखली कराती है जमीन से, जो भाई कि बहन के ऊपर अपनी जान निछावर करता है, और जमीन पर कब्जा लेती है । उसमें जो प्रोड्यूस होती है उसको जब भाई बेचता है तो प्रिएम्शन मनी दाखिल किया जाता है । सैकड़ों हजारों केसेज आजकल अदालत में चल रहे हैं । इसलिये हरियाना की असेम्बली ने, सारी पार्टीज ने यूनैनिमसली गवर्नमेंट के पास रेजोल्यूशन भेजा है कि इसको अमली जामा पहनाया जाये । आज मुझे इस वास्ते कहने की जरूरत पड़ी, और मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक इस बात पर सोचा नहीं । यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । यह समाज की रीति का सवाल है, लोगों के जजबात का सवाल है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि करोड़ों लोगों के जजबात के साथ यह सरकार क्यों खेलती है । मैं बहनों के हकों के लिये जान देता हूं और उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुजारी हूं । लेकिन जिस बात को करोड़ों आदमी चाहते हैं उसको आप क्यों नहीं करते ?

आज यह बात नहीं है कि भाई बहन के हक को खाना चाहता है । भाई बहन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहता है । आज अगर किसी के पास दो बीघे, चार बीघे जमीन है उसके अन्दर बहन के हिस्से की ति क्या कही जाय ? उसकी क्या कीमत है ? आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि कितने हजारों रुपये भाई बहन के ऊपर और उसके बच्चों के ऊपर सारी उमर खर्च करता है । कितना प्यार होता है, कितनी रिश्तेदारी होती है । लेकिन जो कानून आज है उसकी वजह से सारी रिश्तेदारी खत्म, सारा प्यार खत्म, सारा मेनटेनेन्स खत्म । दुनिया भर की चीजें आ गई हैं ।

मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि हरियाना और पंजाब के लिये आज यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है । इस पर आप हमदर्दाना गौर करें । वहां की गवर्नमेंट की रिकमेन्डेशन है, असेम्बली की रिकमेन्डेशन है, सारी पार्टियां इस चीज को चाहती हैं, औरतें आकर कहती हैं कि वह भाई का हक नहीं चाहती हैं, तब क्यों यह गवर्नमेंट भाई बहन को लड़ाना चाहती है, मां बेटी को लड़ाती है । मैं कांग्रेसी होते हुए भी आज दुनिया भर की निन्दा करता हूं कि आज हमारे समाज को, हमारे प्यार को, हमारे देहात को, हमारे समाजी माहोल को पाश पाश करके रख दिया गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि हरियाना की हुकूमत ने जो रेजोल्यूशन भेजा है, उसको गवर्नमेंट मंजूर करे या यह यकीन आज दिलाये कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन को मंजूर करेगी ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्त श्री रणधीर सिंह ने हिन्दू सक्सैशन ऐक्ट के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । इसका हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था पर क्या असर पड़ता है केवल यही एक पहलू मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, जहां से मैं आया हूं, 22 हजार वर्ग मील में है । वहां पर रहने वाले जो हम किसान हैं उनमें से किसी के पास एक एकड़ जमीन है, किसी के पास दो एकड़ है, किसी के पास तीन, चार या पांच एकड़ है । बदकिस्मती यह है कि अगर किसी के तीन भाई और तीन बहनें हैं तो उस आदमी की जमीन उन तीन भाइयों और तीन बहनों में बंट जाती है । जैसा श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा, हम गोत में शादी नहीं करते । हमारी शादी आम तौर पर 20–30–40 या 50 मील के फासले पर होती है । जब तीन लड़कियों की शादियां होती हैं तो वह तीन अलग अलग गांवों में चली जाती हैं और जो दो एकड़ जमीन होती है उस आदमी के पास तो बटवारे की दरख्वास्त तहसीलदार के पास चली जाती है और वहां से इंजक्शन मिलता है कि यह किसान तब तक काश्त नहीं कर सकता जब तक जमीन बंट न जाय । इससे पोजीशन यह होती है कि दो एकड़ जमीन से कमा कर जो दो रोटी किसान लाता है वह भी बन्द हो जाती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि जो पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये वह बढ़ने के बजाय कम होती जाती है । यही हाल लगभग सारी फैमिलीज का होता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जमीन से जितना पैसा मिलता नहीं है उससे ज्यादा मुकदमेबाजी में खर्च हो जाता है । इसके अलावा हमारे यहां रिवाज है कि लड़की के घर में मां बाप या बड़े भाई का पानी पीना भी मना है । लेकिन जब लड़की उसके घर में आ जाती है और बहू बन कर रहती है तो उस फैमिली में तलखी पैदा हो जाती है और ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो जाता है कि वह प्यार कायम नहीं रहता जो भाई और बहन में रहना चाहिये । हिन्दू फैमिलीज में जब यह प्यार खत्म हो जाता है तो उसकी जड़ यही होती है कि लड़की वहां जायदाद में हिस्सा बटाने आ जाती है । हमारे पहाड़ी लोगों की सभ्यता और संस्कृति यह है कि वह अपनी बहन या बेटी की देवी के रूप में पूजा करते हैं । लेकिन जब यह फैमिली में घर का हिस्सा बटाने आ जाती है तब हमारी फैमिली का और नेशन का ही शीराजा बिखर जाता है ।

आज मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि झगड़े का सबसे बड़ा कारण और छोटे छोटे किसानों के सत्यानाश का कारण यह ऐक्ट है । इस वास्ते मिनिस्टर साहब इस ऐक्ट में ऐसी तबदीली लायें जिससे झगड़ा खत्म हो या फिर इस ऐक्ट को कम से कम शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के लिये खत्म कर दिया जाये ।

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur): I speak in this half-an-hour discussion as I come from Punjab where this law has affected us very badly. The necessity of enforcing this law was to improve the condition of the girls. The main idea was to restore to the girls their status which they were not given for centuries. It was mainly intended as a security for the girls.

Unfortunately, in Punjab, after enforcing this law—though, of course, laws are made with great considerations and the best of intentions; laws are to protect and to improve the lot of the people—the people concerned, in Punjab, Haryana and many parts of the north, have been hit adversely. The girls in this part of the country were treated with cruelty and were denied their due rights. Where were they denied their rights? By whom were they treated with cruelty? Not by the brothers. Not by the father. If the girl was beaten up, it was in the in-laws house. They were beaten up by their husbands. If the husband married again, who looked after that

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

girl? It was the parents who with their weeping hearts used to go and fall at the feet of her in-laws and plead for getting the girl her rightful position. They used to deny it to the girl. If the husband married again, the girl had no other place but parents' house to go. If the girl did not bear a son, she was treated no better than a cow or buffalo standing in that house.

To restore her position, this law was made. But it was made where she was already protected and not where she should have been protected. Therefore, as Chaudhury Randhir Singh Sahib has also stated, it has caused numerous problems.

18 hrs.

When the girl gets married, she is just 14 or 15. That age can be called childhood for the girl. She spends her childhood in her home and then she goes to another place. That is the place that she calls her own home, and there she is going to live for 45 or 50 years. In that home she is given no protection, no right in the property there. The sisters who are 200 miles away have a right in the property, but not the wife. When a girl becomes a wife, she is merged into that family. if she marries into a Khanna family she calls herself a Khanna, she gives up her own parents' name, she gives up everything to go to that home and there you give her no protection.

There is another law that you have made,—if the land is not cultivated by the owner, it will be taken away by the Government.

If I have two daughters and two sons, and my two daughters are married and one is in Rajasthan and the other is in U.P., 160 miles away, now are those girls to come and plough the land in my village? If these girls are going to come, they have to come with their husbands. Their husbands will not be accepted here in the family, because we marry usually by the castes. Even if the husbands do come, who is going to look after the husband's property? If the girl is going to give her land to the tenant, the tenant will own that land after some time, because the law protects the tenant and not the girl, and she loses the land.

As a last resort, the brother feels that the he should also plough adjacent land owned by his sister. He rightfully wants to keep the fruits of his labour. He may have affection for his sister, and even if he is willing to give her, his wife will not allow him. She too has a family to raise. Why should they sweat for the other family?

Today the sisters long to see the brothers and the brothers long to see their sisters. There is the festival of Rakhi celebrated all over the country, which signifies bondage between sisters and brothers. Today in the Punjab. the Law Minister can get the figures, to the tune of 6,000 sisters who have put handcuffs on their brothers instead of rakhis. I have known case where a daughter got married. She loved her brother, and she did not want to take the property from him. Before her marriage, she gave it in writing that she was giving her share to her brother. The husband beat her up, and asked her to go and sell the property and come back with the money. She could not take a decision, she loved both the brother and the husband, and finally she committed suicide. This is how this law is oppressing the girls.

So, I plead that you must change the law. If this law benefits any other part of the country, they can have it, but do not have this law in North India, because it is doing more damage than good and the whole idea of this law has been lost, because it is not carrying the meaning for which it was enacted.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): This Parliament passed the Hindu Succession Act 12 years ago after protracted discussions, and so far as I could see the object of passing this Act was to provide that girls born in the family should have equal rights in

the family property with their brothers, that is to say because a child born of a father is a girl, she should have no less rights in the property of the father and the father's family than the brother. That is the object. If I remember aright, there was acrimonious debate in Parliament over this matter. The orthodox people among the Hindus were pitted against those who wanted a reform in this law Succession, marriage and other personal laws come under the concurrent list in the Constitution and Parliament has therefore a right to legislate on these matters. The speeches that I heard today indicte that at least in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh there are local difficulties.....

MR. SPEAKER: They say for the kisans all over India.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If there are difficulties all over India, they must be on account of the fragmentation of the holdings. The Hindu Succession Act itself has a provision which says that where there is a law enacted by the State Legislature preventing fragmentation of holdings, this provision in the Hindu Sucession Act will not operate.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It operates.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: This evil of fragmentation of holdings is one which has become almost universal in India. If a father has six boys, all of them are entitled to a share of the father's property in all the systems of Hindu law and that leads to fragmentation of holdings. The rule of primogeniture used to apply to certain communities and it was aimed at preventing fragmentation but I do not think that system is prevalent now. Fragmentation of holdings is an evil which affects agricultural production. Therefore, certain State Governments have taken the very welcome step of passing laws to prevent fragmentation of holdings. If my recollection is correct, Haryana and Punjab have passed laws preventing framgmentation of holdings.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Inspite of those laws, things are happening.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The hon. Mover suggested that instead of the girl being given a right to a share of her father's property, she should be given a right to a share of the property in the family of her husband. It has to be looked into as to what complications this would lead to. He referred to the customary law of the Punjab. I am sure it does not provide for the right of a wife to a share in the property of the family of her husband. Nor does any other community in India grant such right. Nowhere in the world is there such a law under which a wife will get a right over the property of the husband or husband's father. She may have rights of maintenance as against the husband who neglects her. If there is a separation effected by court decree or divorce, etc., she is entitled to certain rights such as alimony, maintenance, etc. But to accept the suggestion made by the hon. Mover that a girl married into a family should be given rights in the husband's property will create more difficulties than it would solve.

Now, the learned Mover referred to certain suggestions made by the Government of Haryana and the Government of Punjab. What happened in Punjab was that in 1960, the Punjab Legislature passed a resolution; Haryana had not then been created. The Punjab Legislature consisting also of the members from the present Haryana passed a resolution that the provisions of section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act should not apply to agricultural land in Punjab. That resolution was passed on 21st April, 1960, but six days later, on the 27th April, 1960, on a motion made by the Chief Minister at that time, that resolution was rescinded. The Punjab Legislature was not clear in its mind that this would be good for the people of Punjab. So, that resolution was

[Shri Govinda Menon.]

rescinded at the instance of the Chief Minister, and a Committee was appointed to go into the question as to how the difficulties referred to by the hon. Member who spoke today could be solved. The Committee submitted a report. The Government of India, after gerat difficulty, got a copy of that report from that government, but the report was sent to us with a request that it should be kept confidential. So, that is the position.

This being a subject in the concurrent list, the Government of India would be prepared to consider the views of the legislatures with respect to the operation of the law in their own areas. I would, for example, now refer to a Bill which was moved and probably passed in the Madras Legislature intended to legalise the Swayamaryadai marriages.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): It has been passed.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Self-respect marriages; you know, Sir, something about it. Swayamaryadai marriages have been going on in Madras for the last 40 years. That was resorted to by a large section of the people of Madras by way of revolt against priestcraft in the Tamil areas. The proposal was made to the Law Ministry that the self-respect marriages celebrated in Madras should be recognised as valid marriages and towards that object, the Madras Legislature wanted to pass a law. Being a subject in the concurrent list, and legislation having already been passed by Parliament on that subject, the assent of the President will be necessary for validating any legislation passed by a State legislature. I am glad to inform you that the view of the Madras Government was accepted as valid and the Government of India agreed that that amendment could be made in the legislature of Madras and the President could accord sanction.

Similarly, if the difficulties experienced by the agriculturists of Punjab and Haryana are so acute....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What about the Haryana resolution sent by the Assembly now?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is not the way to do it. If a resolution is passed, what am I to do? The proper procedure is to resort to article 254 of the Constitution, which refers to matters of this type. If the State legislature is particular to see that on account of certain local conditions, certain amendments are necessary in a legislation on a concurrent subject, enacted by the Parliament of India, then the proper procedure is to attempt a legislation which would apply to that area. If an amendment is brought to the Hindu Succession Act in Lok Sabha, normally it should be for the whole of India. We do not normally legislate for any particular State. For Punjab or Haryana, the legislatures of those States should legislate. If the legislatures of that area feel that a particular amendment to a certain central legislation on a particular subject in the concurrent list is required, certainly the Government of India will be prepared to consider that proposition sympathetically because the local legislature is in a farbetter position than the members of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha to know about the needs of the local people there. That is the way in which we should proceed, although the legislation was made in that manner in 1956 on account of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, etc.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What about the resolution passed by the Haryana legislature?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have already said that on a resolution, this House does not act.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 19, 1968/Magha 30, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—9-8-68—10,10